Serfojee Rajah 1829

AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO LATIN GRAMMAR;

OR, A

SIMPLIFICATION OF FIRST PRINCIPLES.

For the Uſe of SCHOOLS and private ACADEMIES.

BY THE

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Tables of Verbs, and the Syntax, are the only parts of the following work, which have any pretenſion to novelty of deſign. The Syntax and Explanation were drawn up for the uſe of a few private pupils of fourteen and ſixteen years of age, who had neither time nor patience to learn a Latin Grammar, and ſucceſs juſtified the method. The verbs were arranged in the following manner, that the formation of Tenſes and Perſons might be learned with the examples, inſtead of by ſubſequent rules: and the ſimplicity of the ſcheme has been found by repeated experience to obviate the difficulties which young beginners labour under in tranſlating the firſt exerciſes into Latin. To prevent the inconvenience of having two Grammars to refer to, the author has been

induced to add what appeared neceſſary for an initiatory book by compiling whatever ſuited his purpoſe from every one of the kind which came in his way: and the reader will immediately obſerve, that he is chiefly indebted to the Weſtminſter Introduction, the Eaton Grammar, the Syntax of Eraſmus, Ward's Introdtiction, Holmes's Grammar, Valpy's Elements, &c. From theſe he has copied many things *verbatim*, but more eſpecially the Rules for Nouns and Verbs and the *Proſodia* of the Eaton Grammar, which are printed after the Syntax without a tranſlation; as it is an eaſy matter even for a beginner to turn out the tables of words in his Dictionary, by which he will remember them, although he may want a little of his maſter's aſſiſtance to enable him to conſtrue the rules. It is not meant that in learning the verbs, the ſcholar ſhould repeat the terminations only, but every perſon fully through all the moods and tenſes. And when he tells the meaning, or *force of the rule* in the examples of Syntax, he ſhould be required to point with his finger, or with ſome other index, to the particular words, that the

the maſter may know whether he underſtands, or only learns the explanation by rote.

The ſhorteſt examples have been preferred for the ſake of expedition. It was intended, indeed, to have added a variety at the end of the book, with referring figures; but it has been thought better for the maſter (ſhould any one adopt this method) to furniſh the pupil with examples as neceſſity may require.

The author flatters himſelf from his own experience, that there are two claſſes of boys, to whom this Introduction may be of ſervice, backward capacities, and thoſe who are deſtined to leave ſchool at an early age for the various occupations of trade and commerce: for the former indeed every method has its difficulties; and for the latter, whoſe time is ſo much taken up in the neceſſary ſtudies of writing, arithmetic, &c. a Latin Grammar is extremely tedious, and too often the only book they read in that language. For theſe the preſent little work was more immediately undertaken:

dertaken: if it be calculated to anſwer this end, it may not be an unreaſonable ſuppoſition that it will ſerve to accelerate the progreſs of thoſe who have more leiſure and ingenuity; for it may be obſerved, that whoever ſhortens or ſmooths the road, conduces not only to the expedition of the man of buſineſs, but, in ſome degree, to *his* eaſe and convenience, who travels only for obſervation and pleaſure.

Ealing, *Oct.* 20, 1792.

AN

AN

EASY INTRODUCTION

TO

LATIN GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is that Art by which we learn to ſpeak and write with Propriety.

There are four Parts of Grammar. Letters, Syllables, Words and Sentences. A Letter is the firſt Principle, of which a Word is made. A Syllable is the diſtinct Part of a Word. A Word is the Sign of a Thought, and Part of a Sentence, or of Speech. A Sentence is Words put together as they ought to be.

There are Twenty-four Letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U or V, W, X, Y, Z. Nineteen only are *Latin*, for H is a Note of breathing hard. K is out of faſhion. W is not uſed in Latin. Y and Z are borrowed from the Greek. Five are Vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, which ſound alone, to which is added *y*.

The reſt are Conſonants, which are divided into Mutes, Liquids, and double Letters. The Liquids are *L*, *M*, *N*, *R*. The double Letters *I*, *X*, *Z*.

The

The Remainder are called Mutes, viz. *b, c, d, f, g, p, q, t.* *U*, between *G, Q, S*, and another Vowel, is pronounced like W.

C before *e, æ, œ, i*; and *ti* before a Vowel, are pronounced like *S*.

G before *e* and *i* is pronounced in Latin as in *Gender, Giant*, in English.

A Diphthong is a mixt Sound made of two Vowels, *ai, au, æ, œ, ei, eu*.

A Syllable consists of one or more Letters forming one Sound, and ends in a Vowel, unless two Consonants follow it. The last Syllable ends as it happens.

A Word is made of one or more Syllables.

There are nine Sorts of Words called Parts of Speech—*Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.*

The first five are declined; that is, change some of their Letters, chiefly in the End, as Occasion requires.—Such Change is called a Case.

The four last are not declined.

The Article, Noun, Pronoun, and Participle are declined with Number, Case and Gender. The Verb is declined with Mood and Tense, Number and Person.

Of Numbers.

There are two Numbers, the Singular, *one*. The Plural, *more than one*.

Of Cafes.

There are fix Cafes, in each Number, known in English by Signs, and in Latin by their Endings or Places.

The Nominative cometh before the Verb, and anfwereth the Queftion, *Who* or *What?*

The Genitive has the Sign *of* before it, and anfwereth to, *Whofe* or *Whereof?*

The Dative has the Sign *to* or *for*, and anfwereth to, *to* or *for Whom* or *What?*

The Accufative cometh after the Verb, has no Sign, but anfwereth to, *Whom* or *What?*

The Vocative has the Interjection O before it, and is known by calling or fpeaking to.

The Ablative has the Signs *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, and is known by Prepofitions going before it.

Genders

Are three. The Mafculine, *he*. The Feminine, *fhe*. The Neuter, *it*.

Nouns of the Mafculine and Feminine are called common, and declined with *hic* and *hæc*. When declined with *hic* or *hæc* they are called doubtful.

Articles

Are two, *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, This, the demonftrative: And *Qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, Which, the relative Article.

 The

The Articles are thus declined.

Singular.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neu.
N.	*Hic,*	*hæc,*	*hoc,* This
G.	*Hujus,*	*hujus,*	*hujus,* of This
D.	*Huic,*	*huic,*	*huic,* to This
Ac.	*Hunc,*	*hanc,*	*hoc,* This
V.	Caret.		
Ab.	*Hôc,*	*hac,*	*hôc,* by This

Plural.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neu.
N.	*Hi,*	*hæ,*	*hæc,* These,
G.	*Horum,*	*harum,*	*horum,* of These
D.	*His,*	*his,*	*his,* to These
Ac.	*Hos,*	*has,*	*hæc,* These
V.	Caret.		
Ab.	*His,*	*his,*	*his,* by These

Singular.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neu.
N.	*Qui,*	*quæ,*	*quod,* Which
G.	*Cujus,*	*cujus,*	*cujus,* of Which
D.	*Cui,*	*cui,*	*cui,* to Which
Ac.	*Quem,*	*quam,*	*quod,* Which
V.	Caret.		
Ab.	*Quô,*	*quâ,*	*quô,* v. *quî,* by Which

Plural.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neu.
N.	*Qui,*	*quæ,*	*quæ,* Which
G.	*Quorum,*	*quarum,*	*quorum,* of Which
D.	*Quibus,*	*quibus,*	*quibus,* to Which
Ac.	*Quos,*	*quas,*	*quæ,* Which
V.	Caret.		
Ab.	*Quibus,*	*quibus,*	*quibus,* by Which

Of Nouns.

A Noun is the Name of a Thing.

There are two Kinds of Nouns, Subſtantive and Adjective.

A Subſtantive can ſignify alone, and is known by the Sign *a* or *the*, as, *a* Boy, or *the* Boy, *Puer.*

An Adjective cannot ſignify alone, as *good*; but muſt be joined to the Subſtantive, of which it ſhews the Nature or Quality, as, a *good* Boy, *bonus Puer.*

Of Subſtantives.

The Gender of a Noun Subſtantive is known two Ways, by Signification, or Termination.

A Noun, ſignifying a Male, is of the Maſculine Gender, as, *hic Pater*, this Father.

A Noun, ſignifying a Female, is of the Feminine Gender, as, *hæc Mater*, this Mother.

The Gender of a Noun, ſignifying neither Male nor Female, is Neuter, and known by the Ending of the Nominative Caſe and the Declenſion.

There are five Declenſions known by the Ending of the Genitive Caſe. The 1ſt makes the Genitive to end in *æ*, the 2d in *i*, the 3d in *is*, the 4th in *us*, the 5th in *ei*.

The Nominative and Vocative Caſes are always alike except in Nouns in *us* of the 2d Declenſion, which make the Voc. in *e*, as Nom. *Dominus*, Voc. *Domine*. But *Deus*, God, makes the Voc. *Deus*. And a Noun ending in the Nom. in *ius*, makes *i* in the Voc. as, *filius*, *fili*. *Georgius*, *Georgi*.

The Dative and Ablative Plural are alike without an Exception.

The Five DECLENSIONS

	1st DECL. Singular.	2d DECL. Sing.
N.	*MUS-a*, a, or, the Song	*PUER*
G.	—— *æ*, of a Song	—— *i*
D.	—— *æ*, to a Song	—— *o*
Ac.	—— *am*, a, or the Song	—— *um*
V.	—— *a*, O Song	—— *er*
Ab.	—— *â*, from, or by a Song	—— *ô*

	Plural.	Plural.
N.	—— *æ*, Songs, or, the Songs	—— *i*
G.	—— *arum*, of Songs	—— *orum*
D.	—— *is*, to Songs	—— *is*
Ac.	—— *as*, Songs, or, the Songs	—— *os*
V.	—— *æ*, O Songs, or	—— *i*
Ab.	—— *is*, from, &c.	—— *is*

Most Nouns of this Declension are of the Feminine Gender. The Exceptions may be seen in *Propria quæ maribus*.

Filia, nata, Dea, domina, socia, Famula, serva, anima, mula, Equa, make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *abus*, to distinguish them from *Males* of the second Declension. There are three Greek Endings in the Nominative, as

	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Æneas	*æ*	*æ*	*am*	*a*	*a*
Anchises	*æ*	*æ*	*en*	*e*	*e* or *a*
Penelope	*es*	*e*	*en*	*e*	*e*

Nouns of this Declension ending in *us*, or *r*, are generally Masculine, in *um*, Neuter.

Liber makes the Gender *libri* : *Magister*, *magistri* :

of SUBSTANTIVES.

3d DECL.	4th DECL.	5th DECL.
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
HONOR	*CAS-us*	*FACI-es*
—— *is*	—— *us*	—— *ei*
—— *i*	—— *ui*	—— *ei*
—— *em*	—— *um*	—— *em*
—— *or*	—— *us*	—— *es*
—— *e*	—— *u*	—— *e*
Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
—— *es*	—— *us*	—— *es*
—— *um*	—— *uum*	—— *erum*
—— *ibus*	—— *ibus*	—— *ebus*
—— *es*	—— *us*	—— *es*
—— *es*	—— *us*	—— *es*
—— *ibus*	—— *ibus*	—— *ebus*

Er, or, os, o endings of this Declenſion are Maſculine. *As, is, aus, es, x, s,* after a Conſonant, *do, go,* above two Syllables, *is,* derived from a Verb are Feminine. *En, ar, ur, t, c, us, e, l, ma,* are Neuter. Nouns in *es* or *is* not increaſing in the Gen. Caſe Singular, make the Plural in *ium,* as, *nubes, is, ium.*

Us, in this Declenſion, is moſtly Maſculine, and *u* Neuter. *Arcus, acus, ficus, lacus, partus, quercus, ſpecus, tribus,* make *ubus* in the Dative and Ablative Plural. *Artus, Portus, Queſtus, Genu, veru; ibus* and *ubus.*

All Nouns of this Declenſion are of the Feminine Gender, except *Meridies,* Midday, which is Maſculine, and *Dies,* a Day, doubtful in the Singular, and Maſculine in the Plural.

The Nom. Acc. and Voc. of all Nouns of the Neuter Gender are alike, and in the Plural Number they end all in *a*, as,

	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
N. Acc. Voc.	*Regnum,*	*Regna.*	*Capiit,*	*Capita.*	*Cornu,*	*Cornua.*

Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make the Abl. Sing. in *i*. The Nom. Plural in *ia*. The Genitive in *ium*, as, *Rete*, a Net, *reti*, *retia*, *retium*, &c.

Vis, *Sitis*, *Tussis*, with many others, make the Acc. Sing. in *im*, and the Abl. in *i*.

To know the Genitive Case Sing. of the Third Declension, observe,

A in the Nom. makes the Gen. *atis*. *E* makes *is*. *O*, *onis*. *Do*, *dinis*. *Go*, *ginis*. *C* takes *tis*. *Pis* makes *pidis*. *L*, *N*, *R*, take *is*. *Men* makes *minis*. *S* after *N*, and *R*, makes *tis*. *Bs*, *bis*. *Ps*, *pis*. *As*, *atis*. *Es* and *is* make *is*. *Os*, *otis*. *Us*, *eris*. *Put*, *pitis*. *X*, *cis*, or *gis*. *Ns* makes *ntis*.

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives have three Declensions. The first of three Endings, as, *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, good. The second of two Endings, as, *Tristis*, *triste*, sad. The third of one Ending, as, *Felix*, happy.

Adjectives of three Endings are declined like Substantives of the 1st and 2d Declension.

The rest are declined like Substantives of the 3d Declension, as in the following Examples.

	1st Decl. F.	M.	N.	2d Declension.	3d Declension.
N.	*BONus*,	*a*,	*um*.	Hic, et hæc *TRISTis*, hoc *e*.	Hic, hæc, hoc *FELIx*.
G.	—— *i*,	*æ*,	*i*.	Hujus —— *is*.	Hujus —— *cis*.
D.	—— *o*,	*æ*,	*o*.	Huic —— *i*.	Huic —— *ci*.
Ac.	—— *um*,	*am*,	*um*.	Hunc et hanc —— *em*, hoc *e*.	Hunc, hanc —— *cem*, hoc *x*.
V.	—— *e*,	*a*,	*um*.	O —— *is*, et *e*.	O —— *x*.
Ab.	—— *ô*,	*â*,	*ô*.	Hôc, hâc, hôc —— *î*.	Hôc, hâc, hôc —— *ce*, vel *cī*.
	Plural.			Plural.	Plural.
N.	—— *i*,	*æ*,	*a*.	Hi et hæ —— *es*, hæc *ia*.	Hi, hæ —— *ces*, hæc *cia*.
G.	—— *orum*,	*arum*,	*orum*.	Horum, harum, horum — *ium*.	Horum, harum, horum — *cium*.
D.	—— *is*,	*is*,	*is*.	His —— *ibus*.	His —— *cibus*.
Ac.	—— *os*,	*as*,	*a*.	Hos et has —— *es*, hæc *ia*.	Hos et has —— *ces*, hæc *cia*.
V.	—— *i*,	*æ*,	*a*.	O —— *es*, et *ia*.	O —— *ces*, et *cia*.
Ab.	—— *is*,	*is*,	*is*.	Ab his —— *ibus*.	Ab his —— *cibus*.

Theſe Adjectives of three Endings make the Genitive in *ius* and the Dative in *i*. *Unus* one, *ſolus* alone, *totus* the whole, *ullus* any, *nullus* none, *alter* either, *neuter* neither, *uter* whether of the two: And *alius* which makes *aliud* in the Neuter Gender, the Genitive *alius*, and the Dative *alii*. All but the three firſt want the Vocative.

Quis and its Compounds are declined like *Qui*, except that they make *Quid* in the Neuter Gender Singular, and that *aliquis*, *ecquis*, *nequis*, *ſiquis* make the Fem. Sing. of the Nom. Caſe and the Neuter Plural — *qua*.

Maſ. *Duo*, Fem. *duæ*, Neu. *duo*, and Maſ. *Ambo*, Fem. *æ*, Neu. *o*, make the Dative and Ablative in Maſ. *Obus*, Fem. *abus*, Neu. *obus*.

Compariſon of Adjectives.

There are three Degrees of Compariſon; the Poſitive, Comparative, and Superlative.

The Poſitive is the Adjective uncompared.

The Comparative and Superlative, are made from the Poſitive by adding *er*, *eſt*, in Engliſh; as,

Hard	Poſitive.
——er	Comparative.
——eſt	Superlative.

In Latin they are made by adding *or*, for the Comparative, and *ſſimus* for the Superlative, to the firſt Caſe of the Poſitive ending in *i*; as,

Poſ.	C.	Sup.	Poſ.	C.	Sup.	Poſ.	C.	Sup.
N. *Durus*	*or*	*ſſimus*	*Triſtis*	*or*	*ſſimus*	*Felix*	*or*	*ſſimus*.
G. *Duri*			Dat. *i*			Dat. *Felici*		

Adjectives in *er* form the Superlative by adding *rimus*, as, *Aſper*, *aſperior*, *aſperrimus*.

Agilis,

Agilis, *Facilis*, *Gracilis*, *Humilis*, *Similis*, turn *ilis* into *illimus* for the Superlative.

Adjectives in *us* after a Vowel, are compared by *magis* and *maximè*, as, *Pius*, *magis pius*, *maximè pius*.

These Adjectives are thus compared irregularly,

Pos.	Com.	Sup.	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
Bonus,	*melior*,	*optimus*	*Dives*,	*ditior*,	*ditissimus*
Malus,	*pejor*,	*pessimus*	*Nequam*,	*nequior*,	*nequissimus*
Magnus,	*major*,	*maximus*	*Externus*,	*exterior*,	*extremus*, v. *extimus*
Parvus,	*minor*,	*minimus*	*Inferus*,	*inferior*,	*infimus*, v. *imus*
Multus,	*plus*,	*plurimus*	*Superus*,	*superior*,	*supremus*, &c.

The Comparative Degree is thus declined:

Singular.	Plural.
N. Hic et hæc MEL*Ior*, hoc *us*	Hi et hæ —*ores*, hæc *ora*
G. Hujus — *oris*	Horum, harum, horum—*orum*
D. Huic — *ori*	His —*oribus*
Ac. Hunc et hanc— *orem*, hoc *us*	Hos et has —*ores*, hæc *ora*
V. O — *or*, et *us*	—*ores*, et *ora*
A. Ab hoc, hac, hoc— *ore*, v. *ori*	Ab his —*oribus*

The Superlative Degree is declined like *Bonus*.

Of Pronouns.

A Pronoun is a Word used instead of a Noun, and implies a Person or Thing before-mentioned.

There are 15 Pronouns.

Ego, I	*Ipse*, Himself	*Suus*, His
Tu, Thou	*Iste*, That	*Noster*, Ours
Ille, He	*Hic*, He	*Vester*, Yours
Is, He	*Meus*, Mine	*Nostras*, of our Country
Sui, of Himself	*Tuus*, Thine	*Vestras*, of your Country

N. *Ego*

	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.	
N.	*Ego*	*Vos*	*Tu*	*Vos*	Caret
G.	*Mei*	*Noſtrum*, vel	*Tui*	*Veſtrum*, vel	*Sui*
D.	*Mihi*	*Nobis* [*Noſtri*	*Tibi*	*Vobis* [*Veſtri*	*Sibi*
Ac.	*Me*	*Nos*	*Te*	*Vos*	*Se*
V.	—	——	*Tu*	*Vos*	Caret
Ab.	*Me*	*Nobis*	*Te*	*Vobis*	*Se*

Theſe three are called Subſtantives Primitive. The reſt are Pronouns Adjective; whereof four are Primitives, *Ipſe, ille, iſte, is,* and are thus declined, except that *ipſe* make the Neuter Gender *ipſum.*

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	*Ille, illa, illud*	*Illi, illæ, illa*
G.	*Illius*	*Illorum, illarum, illorum*
D.	*Illi*	*Illis*
Ac.	*Illum, illam, illud*	*Illos, illas, illa*
V.	——	——
Ab.	*Illô, illâ, illo*	*Illis*

N.	*Is, ea, id*	*Ii, eæ, ea*
G.	*Ejus*	*Eorum, earum, eorum*
D.	*Ei*	*Iis,* vel *eis*
Ac.	*Eum, eam, id*	*Eos, eas, ea*
V.	——	——
Ab.	*Eo, eâ, eo*	*Iis,* vel *eis*

In like Manner is declined its Compound, *Idem,* the Same, except that it turns *m* before *d* into *n.* Acc. *Eundem,* &c.

Seven are Derivatives, whereof five are Poſſeſſives, *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter,* declined like *bonus,* but *meus* makes *mi* for *mee* in the Vocative. All want the Voc. Caſe, but *tu, meus, noſter, noſtras.*

Of Verbs.

A Verb is a Word that ſignifies *to be* or *to do.*

Verbs have two Voices, Active and Paſſive.

The Active ends in *o*, as, *Amo*, I love.
The Paſſive in *or*, as, *Amor*, I am loved.

A Verb is likewiſe called *Active* or *Tranſitive* when it requires an Accuſative Caſe after it, as, *Amo te*, I love thee; and *Neuter* or *Intranſitive* when it does not, as, *Gaudeo*, I am glad; *Curro*, I run.

Some Verbs in *or* are called Deponents, and have an Active Signification; and are declined with Gerunds and Supines, like Verbs Active.

Verbs have five Moods:

The Indicative ſheweth: The Imperative bids: The Potential implies a Poſſibility, and has the Signs, *may, can, might, would, ſhould, could:* The Subjunctive differs from the Potential only in Signs, and has *when, if*, and other indefinite Words before it: The Infinitive Mood has neither Number nor Perſon, and is known by the Sign *to*, as, *Amare*, *to* love.

There are ſix Tenſes; the Signs of the Preſent, *am* or *do*; the Imperfect, *was* or *did*; the firſt Future, *ſhall* or *will*; the Preterperfect, *have*; the Preterpluperfect, *had*; the 2d Future, *ſhall have*.

There are three Perſons,

Sing.	Plu.
1. I.	1. We.
2. Thou.	2. Ye.
3. He, ſhe, it.	3. They.

N.B. All Nouns are of the 3d Perſon except *Ego, nos, tu*, and *vos*.

The Auxiliary or Substantive Verb, *Sum.*

Sum, es, fui, esse futurus, To be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Tenses.	Singular.	Plural.
Present	*Sum,* I am, *es* thou art, *est* he is	*Sumus* we are, *estis* ye are, *sunt* they are
Imperfect	*eram* I was, *eras* thou wast, *erat* he was	*eramus* we were, *eratis* ye were, *erant* they were
1 Future	*ero* I shall or will be, *eris, erit*	*erimus, eritis, erunt*
Preterperfect	*fui* I have been, *fuisti, fuit*	*fuimus, fuistis, fuērunt,* vel *fuēre*
Preterpluperf.	*fueram* I had been, *fueras, fuerat*	*fueramus, fueratis, fuerant*
2 Future	*fuero, I shall have* been, *fueris, fuerit*	*fuerīmus, fuerītis, fuerint*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Sis, es, esto, be thou, *sit, esto,* let him be	*Simus* let us be, *sitis, este, estote* be ye, *sint, sunto* let them be

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present	*Sim,* I may or can be, *sis, sit*	*Simus, sitis, sint*
Imperfect	*Essem,* vel *forem, esses,* vel *ores, esset,* vel *foret*	*essemus,* v. *foremus, essetis,* v. *foretis, essent,* v. *forent,* I might
Preterperfect	*Fuerim, fueris, fuerit*	*fuerīmus, fuerītis, fuerint,* Should have been [or could *be*
Preterpluperf.	*Fuissem, fuisses, fuisset*	*fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent,* Could have been
1 Future	*Fuero, fueris,* &c. *I shall have been*	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imp.	*esse,* to be
Preterperfect	*fuisse,* to have been
Future	*fore,* v. *futurum esse,* to be about to be
Participle	*futurus,* about to be

The Declining of a Verb is called Conjugation. There are four Conjugations,

1. Amo, amas, amavi, amāre, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus, *to love.*

2. Moneo, mones, monui, monēre, monendi, monendo, monendum, monitum, monitu, monens, moniturus, *to advife.*

3. Rego, regis, rexi, regĕre, regendi, regendo, regendum, rectum, rectu, regens, recturus, *to rule.*
Capio, capis, cepi, capĕre, capiendi, capiendo, capiendum, captum, captu, capiens, capturus, *to take,* or *contain.*

4. Audio, audis, audivi, audīre, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus, *to hear.*

All the Tenfes of Verbs regular are formed from the Prefent and Preterperfect Tenfes of the Indicative Mood, according to the following Scheme.

The

ACTIVE VOICE.

Tenſes.	1 Formation.	1 Conjugation.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
	1 2 3 1 2 3	1 2 3 1 2 3
Peſen	AMo, *as*, *at*. *Amus*, *atis*, *ant*,	I love, thou loveſt, he loves. We, ye, they love.
Imperfect	——ābam, *ābas*, *abat*. *ābāmus*, *ābātis*, *ābant*.	I *did*, thou didſt, he did love. We, ye, they did love.
1 Future	——ābo, *ābis*, *ābit*. *ābĭmus*, *ābĭtis*, *ābunt*.	I *ſhall or will*, thou ſhalt or wilt, he ſhall or will [love, &c.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
	2 3 1 2 3	2 3 1 2 3
	——a } —*et* } —*ēmus* } —*āte* } —*ent* } ——āto } —*āto* } } —*ātote* } —*anto*. }	Love thou. Let him love. Love we. Love ye. Let [them love.
	POTENTIAL MOOD.	
Preſent	——em, *es*, *et*. *ēmus*, *ētis*, *ent*.	I *may or can* love, &c.
Imperfect	——arem, *āres*, *āret*. *āremus*, *āretis*, *ārent*.	I *might or could* love, &c.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Pre.& Im.	——āre,	*to* love.
Gerunds	{ —andi { —ando { —andum	*of* loving. *in* loving. *to* love.
Part. Pre.	——ans	*loving*.

1 FORMATION.		2 CONJUGATION.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
Preſent	MONeo, *es, et. ēmus, ētis, ent.*	I adviſe, &c.
Imperfect	——ēbam, *ēbas, ēbat. ēbāmus, ēbātis, ēbant.*	
1 Future	——ebo, *ebis, ebit. ēbĭmus, ēbĭtis, ēbunt.*	
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
	——e / ——ēto } —*eat* / —*eto* } —*eāmus* } —*ēte* / —*ētōte* } —*eant* / —*ento* }	
	POTENTIAL MOOD.	
Preſent	——eam, *eas, eat. Eāmus, eātis, eant.*	
Imperfect	——ērem, *ēres, ēret. ērēmus, ērētis, ērent.*	
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Pre.&Im.	——ēre	
Gerunds	{ —endi / —endo / —endum	
Part.Preſ.	——ens	

1 FORMATION. 3 CONJUGATION in *o impure*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present	REGo,	*is,*	*it.*	*ĭmus,*	*ĭtis,*	*unt.*	I rule, &c.
Imperfect	——ēbam,	*ēbas,*	*ēbat.*	*ēbāmus,*	*ēbātis,*	*ēbant.*	
1 Future	——am,	*es,*	*et.*	*ēmus,*	*ētis,*	*ent.*	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

——e / ——ĭto } *—at* / *—ito* } *—āmus* } *—ĭte* / *—ĭtōte* } *—ant* / *—unto* }

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present	——am,	*as,*	*at.*	*āmus,*	*ātis,*	*ant.*
Imperfect	——ĕrem,	*ĕres,*	*ĕret.*	*ĕrēmus,*	*ĕrētis,*	*ĕrent.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pre.& Im.	——ĕre
Gerunds	—endi, —endo, —endum.
Part.Pres.	——ens.

1 FORMATION. 3 CONJUGATION in *io*.

	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
Present	CAPio, *is, it. ĭmus, ĭtis, iunt.*	I take, &c.
Imperfect	——iēbam, *iēbas, iēbat. Iēbāmus, iēbātis, iēbant.*	
1 Future	——iam, *ies, iet. Iemus, ietis, ient.*	
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
	——e / ——ĭto } *—iat / —ĭto* } *—iāmus* } *—ĭte / —ĭtōte* } *—iant / —iunto* }	
	POTENTIAL MOOD.	
Present	——iam, *ias, iat. Iāmus, iātis, iant.*	
Imperfect	——ĕrem, *ĕres, ĕret. ĕrēmus, ĕrētis, ĕrent.*	
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Pre.& Im.	——ĕre.	
Gerunds	{ —iendi, —iendo, —iendum.	
Part.Pref.	——iens.	

1 Formation. 4 Conjugation.

	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
Preſent	AUDio, *is, it. īmus, ītis, iunt.*	I hear, &c.
Imperfect	——iebam, *iēbas, iēbat. Iēbāmus, iēbātis, iēbant.*	
1 Future	——iam, *ies, iet. Iēmus, iētis, ient.*	
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
	——i { —*iat* } —*iāmus* { —*īte* } { —*iant.* }	
	——īto { —*īto* } { —*ītōte* } { —*iunto.* }	
	POTENTIAL MOOD.	
Preſent	——iam, *ias, iat. Iāmus, iātis, iant.*	
Imperfect	——īrem, *īres, īret. īrēmus, īrētis, īrent.*	
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Pre.&Im.	——īre.	
Gerunds	{ —iendi, —iendo, —iendum.	
Part.Preſ.	——iens.	

2 FORMATION of all the Four CONJUGATIONS.

	INDICATIVE MOOD.		
Preterperf.	AMAVi MONUi REXi AUDIVi	*isti, it. ĭmus, istis, ērunt,* vel *ēre.*	I *have* loved, &c.
Preterpluperf.	——	ĕram, *ĕras, ĕrat. ĕrāmus, ĕrātis, ĕrant.*	I *had* loved, &c.
2 Future	——	ĕro, *ĕris, ĕrit. Erĭmus, erĭtis, ĕrint.*	I *shall have*
	POTENTIAL MOOD.		
Preterperfect	——	ĕrim, *ĕris, ĕrit. Erĭmus, erĭtis, erint.*	I *should have*
Preterpluperf.	——	issem, *isses, isset. Issēmus, issētis, issent.*	I *could have*
Future	——	ĕro, *ĕris,* &c. the 2 Future Indicative Mood.	*I shall have*
	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Preterperfect	——	isse. —— ——	*To have*

Part. Fut. in *rus.*

	1	2	3	1	2	3
Supines	AMATum,	—u.	—ūrus,	*To* love.	*To be* loved.	*About to* love
	MONITum,	—u.	—ūrus,	*To* advise, &c.		
	RECTum,	—u.	—ūrus,	*To* rule, &c.		
	AUDITum,	—u.	—ūrus,	*To* hear, &c.		

Passive Voice.

Verbs in *or* are thus declined:

1. Amor, amāris *vel* amāre, amatus sum *vel* fui, amāri, amatus, amandus. *To be loved.*

2. Moneor, monēris *vel* monēre, monitus sum *vel* fui, monēri, monitus, monendus. *To be advised.*

3. Regor, regĕris *vel* regĕre, rectus sum *vel* fui, regi, rectus, regendus. *To be ruled.*
Capior, capĕris, *vel* capĕre, captus sum, *vel* fui, capi, captus, capiendus. *To be taken*, or *contained.*

4. Audior, audīris *vel* audīre, auditus sum *vel* fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus. *To be heard.*

A Verb Deponent is thus declined:

Loquor, loquĕris *vel* loquĕre, locutus sum *vel* fui, loqui, loquendi, loquendo, loquendum, locutum, locutu, loquens, locuturus, locutus, loquendus. *To speak.*

The Tenses of Verbs Passive are formed after the following Scheme.

PASSIVE

PASSIVE VOICE.

1 FORMATION. 1 CONJUGATION.

Tenſes.		
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
Preſent	AMor, *āris* v. *āre, ātur. āmur, āmĭni, antur.*	I *am* loved, &c.
Imperfect	——ābar, *ābāris* v. *ābāre, ābātur. ābāmur, ābāmini, ābantur.*	I *was* loved, &c.
1 Future	——ābor, *abĕris* v. *abĕre, bĭtur. ābĭmur, ābimĭni, ābuntur.*	I *ſhall or will* be loved.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
	——āre { *—ētur* / ——ātor { *—ātor* } *—ēmur* } *—āmĭni* / *—āmĭnor* } *—entur* / *—antor* }	*Be* thou loved, &c.
	POTENTIAL MOOD.	
Preſent	——ēr, *ēris* v. *ēre, ētur. ēmur, ēmĭni, entur.*	I *may or can* be loved.
Imperfect	——ārer, *ārēris* v. *ārēre, ārētur. ārēmur, ārēmĭni, arentur.*	I *might or could,* &c.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Preſ. and Imp.	——āri, —— —— —— ——	*To be* loved,

1 FORMATION. 2 CONJUGATION.

	INDICATIVE MOOD.						
Preſent	MONeor,	*ēris* v. *ēre,*	*ētur.*	*ēmur,*	*ēmĭni,*	*entur,*	I *am* adviſed.
Imperfect	——ēbar,	*ēbāris* v. *ēbāre,*	*ēbātur.*	*ēbāmur,*	*ēbāmĭni,*	*ēbantur,*	I *was,* &c.
1 Future	——ēbor,	*ēbĕris* v. *ēbĕre,*	*ēbĭtur.*	*ēbĭmur*	*ēbĭmĭni,*	*ēbuntur,*	I *ſhall or will* be, &c.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.						
	——ēre ——ētor	*—eātur* *—ētor*	*—eāmur*	*—ēmĭni* *—ēmĭnor*	*—eantur* *—entor*		*Be* thou adviſed, &c.
	POTENTIAL MOOD.						
Preſent	——ear,	*eāris* v. *eāre,*	*ātur.*	*Eāmur,*	*eāmini,*	*eantur,*	I *may or can* be, &c.
Imperfect	——ērer,	*ērēris* v. *ērēre,*	*eretur*	*ērēmur,*	*ērēmini,*	*ērentur,*	I *might or could.*
	INFINITIVE MOOD.						
Preſ. and Imp.	——ēri,	——	——	——	——		*To be* adviſed.

1 FORMATION. 3 CONJUGATION, in *or* impure.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent	REGor,	*ĕris* v. *ĕre*,	*itur.*	*ĭmur*,	*imini*,	*untur*,	I *am* ruled, &c.
Imperfect	——ēbar,	*ēbāris* v. *ēbāre*,	*ēbātur.*	*ēbāmur*,	*ēbāmĭni*,	*ēbantur*,	I *was*, &c.
1 Future	——ar,	*ēris* v. *ēre*,	*etur.*	*emur*	*ēmĭni*,	*ēntur*,	I *ſhall or will* be, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	——ĕre ——itor	—*atur* —*itor*		—*amur*	—*imini* —*iminor*	—*antur* —*untor*	*Be* thou ruled, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent	——ar,	*āris* v. *āre*,	*ātur.*	*āmur*,	*āmini*,	*antur*,	I *may or can* be, &c.
Imperfect	——ĕrer,	*erēris* v. *erēre*,	*eretur.*	*erēmur*,	*erēmini*,	*erentur*,	I *might or could* be, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſ. and Imp.	——i,	——	——	——	——		*To be* ruled.

d

1 FORMATION. 3 CONJUGATION, in *ior*.

Tenses.							
	INDICATIVE MOOD.						
Present	CAPior,	*ĕris* v. *ere*,	*ĭtur*.	*ĭmur*,	*ĭmĭni*,	*iuntur*,	I *am* taken, &c.
Imperfect	——iebar,	*iebāris* v. *iebāre*,	*iebātur*.	*iebāmur*,	*iebamini*,	*iebantur*,	I *was*, &c.
1 Future	——iar,	*iēris* v. *iēre*,	*ietur*.	*iemur*,	*iemini*,	*ientur*,	I *shall or will be*, &c.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.						
	——ĕre ——itor	—*iatur* —*itor*	—*iamur*	—*imĭni* —*imĭnor*	—*iantur* —*iuntor*		*Be* thou taken, &c.
	POTENTIAL MOOD.						
Present	——iar,	*iaris* v. *iare*,	*iatur*.	*iamur*,	*iamini*,	*iantur*,	I *may or can be*, &c.
Imperfect	——ĕrer,	*ĕrēris* v. *ĕrēre*,	*ĕrētur*.	*eremur*,	*eremini*,	*erentur*,	I *might or could be*, &c.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.						
Pres. and Imp.	——i,	——	——	——	——		*To be* tāken.

1 FORMATION. 4 CONJUGATION.

Tenses.							
	INDICATIVE MOOD.						
Present	AUDIor,	*iris,* v. *ire,*	*itur.*	*imur,*	*imini,*	*iuntur.*	*I am* heard, &c.
Imperfect	—— iebar,	*iebaris* v. *iebare,*	*iebatur.*	*iebamur,*	*iebamini,*	*iebantur,*	*I was,* &c.
1 Future	—— iar,	*iēris,* v. *iēre,*	*ietur.*	*iemur,*	*iemini,*	*ientur,*	*I shall or will be,* &c.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.						
	—— īre —— ītor	—*iatur* —*itor*		—*iamur*	—*imini* —*iminor*	—*iantur* —*iuntor*	*Be* thou heard, &c.
	POTENTIAL MOOD.						
Present	—— iar,	*iāris,* v. *iāre,*	*iatūr.*	*iamur,*	*iamini,*	*iantur,*	*I may or can be.*
Imperfect	—— īrer,	*irēris,* v. *irēre,*	*iretur.*	*iremur,*	*iremini,*	*irentur,*	*I might or could be.*
	INFINITIVE MOOD.						
Pref. and Imp.	—— iri,	——		——	——	——	*To be* heard.

2 FORMATION of all the Four CONJUGATIONS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

eterperf.	AMATUS MONITUS RECTUS AUDITUS	*sum* v. *fui*	*es* v. *fuisti*	*est* v. *fuit*	AMATI MONITI RECTI AUDITI	*sumus* v. *fuĭmus*	*estis* v. *fuistis*	*sunt* v. *fuērunt* v. *fuēre*	*I have been, &c.*
eterplup.	—	*eram* v. *fueram*	*eras* v. *fueras*	*erat* v. *fuerat*	—	*eramus* v. *fueramus*	*eratis* v. *fueratis*	*erant* v. *fuerant*	*I had been, &c.*
'uture	—	*ero* v. *fuero*	*eris* v. *fueris*	*erit* v. *fuerit*	—	*erimus* v. *fuerimus*	*eritis* v. *fueritis*	*erint* v. *fuerint*	*I shall have been.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

eterperf.	—	*sim* v. *fuerim*	*sis* v. *fueris*	*sit* v. *fuerit*	—	*simus* v. *fuerĭmus*	*sitis* v. *fuerĭtis*	*sint* v. *fuerint*	*I should have been.*
eterplup.	—	*essem* v. *fuissem*	*esses* v. *fuisses*	*esset* v. *fuisset*	—	*essemus* v. *fuissemus*	*essetis* v. *fuissetis*	*essent* v. *fuissent*	*I would have been.*
ture	—	*ero* v. *fuero*	*eris* v. *fueris*	*erit* v. *fuerit*	—	*erĭmus* v. *fuerīmus*	*erĭtis* v. *fuerītis*	*erint* v. *fuerint*	*I shall have been.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

eterper. & eterplup.	AMATUM MONITUM RECTUM AUDITUM	*esse* v. *fuisse*	*To have been, &c.*
ture		*iri.*	*To be about to be, &c.*

Declenſion of Verbs Irregular.

Certain Verbs vary from the general Rule, and are formed in the Manner following:

1. Poſſum, potes, potui, poſſe; potens: *to be able.*

2. Volo, vis, volui, velle; voléndi, voléndo, voléndum; volens: *to be willing.*

3. Nolo, nonvis, nolùi, nolle; noléndi, noléndo, nolendum; nolens: *to be unwilling.*

4. Malo, mavis, malui, malle; maléndi, maléndo, maléndum; malens: *to be more willing*, or, *to have rather.*

5. Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edĕre *vel* eſſe; edéndi, edéndo, edéndum; eſum, eſu; edens, eſúrus: *to eat.*

6. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; feréndi, feréndo, feréndum; latum, latu; ferens, latúrus: *to bear*, or, *ſuffer.*

7. Fio, fis, factus ſum *vel* fui, fieri; factus, faciendus: *to be made*, or, *done.*

8. Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, latus ſum *vel* fui, ferri; latus, feréndus: *to be borne*, or, *ſuffered.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe—*I am able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Poſſum,	potes,	poteſt,	Poſſumus,	potéſtis,	poſſunt.
Volo,	vis,	vult,	volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult,	nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
Malo,	mavis,	mavult,	malumus,	mavultis,	malunt.
Edo,	edis *v.* es;	edit *v.* eſt,	edimus,	editis *v.* eſtis;	edunt.
Fero,	fers,	fert,	ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Fio,	fis,	fit,	fimus,	fitis,	fiunt.
Feror,	ferris *v.* ferre;	fertur,	ferimur,	ferimini,	ferúntur.

Preterimperfect Tenſe.—*I was able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Pot-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
Volé-bam, Nolé-bam, Malé-bam, Edé-bam, Feré-bam, Fie-bam,	bas,	bat,	bâmus,	bátis,	bant.
Fere-bar,	báris *v.* báre;	batur,	bámur,	bamini,	bántur.

1ſt Future Tenſe.—*I ſhall*, or, *will be able.*

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Pot-ero	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erunt.
Vol-am, Nol-am, Mal-am, Ed-am, Fer-am, Fi-am,	es,	et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
Fer-ar,	eris *v.* ére;	êtur,	émur,	emini,	éntur.

Preterperfect Tenſe.—*I have been able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Potu-i, Volu-i Nolu-i Malu-i Ed-i, Tul i,	iſti,	it,	imus,	íſtis,	érunt *vel* ére.
Fact-us Lat-us,	ſum, *v.* fui;	es, *v.* fuíſti;	eſt, *v.* fuit,	i ſumus, *v.* fuimus;	eſtis, *v.* fuíſtis;	ſunt, fuérunt. *v.* fuére.

5. Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I had been able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Potu-eram, Volu-eram, Nolu-eram, Malu-eram, Ed-eram, Tul-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erâtis,	erant.
Fact-us, Lat-us, eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
v.	*v.*	*v.*	*v.*	*v.*	*v.*
fueram;	eras;	erat,	fuerámus;	fuerâtis;	fuerant.

2d Future Tense.

From the Potential Mood.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Obs. *Possum*, *volo*, *malo*, have no Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.—*Be thou unwilling*, &c.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Noli, nolito.	nolíte, nolitóte.
Ede, edito *vel* Es, esto; Edat, edito *vel* esto.	edámus; edite, editóte *v.* este, estóte; ed-ant, únto.
Fer, ferto; ferat, ferto.	ferámus; ferte, fertóte; fer-ant, únto.
Fi, fito; fiat, fito.	fiámus; fite, fitote; fiant, fiúnto.
Fer-re, tor; ferátur, fertor.	ferámur; ferimini-, or; ántur, úntor.

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.—*I may be able*, &c.

Singular,			*Plural.*		
Poss-im, Vel-im, Nol-im, Mal-im,	is,	it,	ímus,	ítis,	int,
Ed-am, Fer-am, Fi-am,	as,	at,	ámus,	átis,	ant,
Fer-ar,	áris, *v.* áre;	átur,	ámur,	amini,	ántur.

Preterimperfect Tense.—*I might be able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Poss-em, Vell-em, Noll-em, Mall-em, Eder-em, *vel* Ess-em, Ferr-em, Fier-em,	es,	et,	émus,	étis,	ent,
Ferr-er,	eris, *v.* ére;	étur,	émur,	emini,	éntur.

Preterperfect Tense.—*I should have been able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural,*		
Potu-erim, Volu-erim, Nolu-erim, Malu-erim, Ed-erim, Tul-erim,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint.
Fact-us, Lat-us,	sim, *v.* fue-rim;	sis, *v.* ris;	sit, *v.* rit.	i simus, *v.* fuerimus;	sitis, *v.* fueritis;	sint, *v.* fuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I might have been able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Potu-issem, Volu-issem, Nolu-issem, Malu-issem, Ed-issem, Tul-issem,	isses,	isset,	issémus,	issétis,	issent,
Fact-us, Lat-us,	essem, *v.* fu-issem;	esses, *v.* isses;	esset, *v.* isset,	i essémus, *v.* fuissémus;	essétis, *v.* fuissétis; essent, *v.* fuissent.

Future Tense.—*I shall have been able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Potu-ero, Volu-ero, Nolu-ero, Malu-ero, Ed-ero, Tul-ero,	eris,	erit,	erímus,	erítis,	erint,
Fact-us, Lat-us,	ero, *v.* fue-ro;	eris, *v.* ris;	erit, *v.* rit,	i erímus *v.* fuerímus;	erítis, *v.* fuerítis;	erunt, *v.* fuerint.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.—*To be able*, &c.

Posse.	Edere, *vel* esse.
Velle.	Ferre.
Nolle.	Fieri.
Malle.	Ferri.

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.—*To have been able*, &c.

Potuisse.	Edisse.
Voluisse.	Tulisse.
Noluisse.	Factum esse, *vel* fuisse.
Maluisse.	Latum esse, *vel* fuisse.

Future

Future Tense.—*To be about to eat, &c.*

Esúrum esse.	Factum iri.
Latúrum esse.	Latum iri.

Obs. *Possum, volo, nolo, malo,* have no Future Tense of the Infinitive Mood.

EO, to go, is also a Verb irregular.
Eo, is, ivi, ire, itum, iens, iturus.

Indic. Mood, Pres. T.	*Sing.* Eo, is, it. *Plu.* Imus, itis, eunt.
Preterimper. Tense.	*Sing.* Ibam, ibas, ibat. *Plu.* Ibámus, ibátis, ibant.
Future T.	*Sing.* Ibo, ibis, ibit. *Plu.* Ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.
Imperative Mood.	*Sing.* I, ito; eát, ito. *Plu.* Eámus; ite, itóte; eant, eunto.
Potential Mood.	*Sing.* Eám, eás, eát. *Plu.* Eámus, eátis, eant.

Gerunds. Eundi, eundo, eundum.

Participle Pres. Tense. Iéns, *Gen.* eúntis.

In all other Moods and Tenses, *Eo,* is declined like *audio.*

Obs. In like Manner are the Compounds of *Eo* declined; also *queo,* to be able, and *nequeo,* to be unable, except that these two last have no Imperative Mood or Gerunds.

Of

Of Verbs Imperſonal.

A Verb Imperſonal is uſed in the third Perſon Singular only, with the Sign *it* in Engliſh, as, it becometh, *decet*. Formed thus:

Tenſes.	1 Form.			In like Manner.
Preſ. Indic.	DEC*et*	LIB*et*	LIC*et*	TÆD*et*, *piget*, *pudet*, *Miſeret*, &c.
Imperf. do.	——*ebat*	——*ebat*	——*ebat*	*Pugnatur*, *pugnabatur*, &c.
1 Fut. do.	——*ebit*	——*ebit*	——*ebit*	*Liquet* has no Perfect Tenſes.
Preſ. Poten.	——*eat*	——*eat*	——*eat*	
Imperf. do.	——*eret*	——*eret*	——*eret*	
Infin. Preſ.	——*ēre*	——*ere*	——*ere*	
	2 Form.			
Pret. Indic.	DEC*uit*	LIBU*it* v. *libitum eſt*	LICU*it* v. *licitum eſt*	
P.plu. do.	——*erat*	——*erat*	——*erat*	
2 Fut.	——*erit*	——*erit*	——*erit*	
Pret. Poten.	——*erit*	——*erit*	——*erit*	
Pluperf. do.	——*iſſet*	——*iſſet*	——*iſſet*	
Pret. Infin.	——*iſſe*	——*iſſe*	——*iſſe*	

Of Verbs Defective.

S. *Aio*, I ſay, *ais*, *ait*. P. *Aiunt*.
Aiebam, *aiebas*, *aiebat*. P. *Aiebamus*, *aiebatis*, *aiebant*.
Pret. Ind. *Aiſti*, *aiſtis*. Imp. *Ai*. Poten. *Aias*.
Aiat. P. *Aiamus*, *aiunt*. Part. *Aiens*.
Inquam, *inquis*, *inquit*. P. *Inquimus*, *inquitis*, *inquiunt*.
Inquiebat. P. *Inquiebant*, *inquiſti*, *inquies*, *inquiet*, *inque*, *inquito*.
Inquiat, *inquito*. *Inquiens*.
Salve, *ſalveto*, *ſalvete*, *ſalvetote*. *Salvebis*, *ſalvere*.
Ave, in like Manner.
Cedo, give, *cedite*.
Quæſo, I pray, *quæſumus*.

AUS

AUS
FAX } *im, is, it* | Plu. *int.*

CÆPi
NOVi
ODi
MEMINi } Pluper. *eram,* | *erim* | *iſſem* | *ero* | *iſſe* } Theſe four have the Signification of the *Preſ.* and *Preterperfect* Tenſe.

Imper. Mood, *Memento, mementote.*

Dor, the 1ſt Perſon Indic. Paſſ. of *do*, and *for*, the 1ſt of *fari*, to ſpeak, are not uſed. *Sci* from *ſcio*, and *ſi* from *fio*, are obſolete.

Dico, duco, facio, fero, make the Imper. *Dic, duc, fac, fer.*

The comic Poets uſe *Sodes* for *ſi audes. Sultis* for *ſi vultis. Capſis* for *cape ſi vis*, &c.

Of Participles.

A Participle is a Word that has Number, Caſe, and Gender, like a Noun Adjective, and Tenſe like a Verb.

There are four Participles; two in the Active and two in the Paſſive Voice. The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe Active is made by turning

In the 1ſt Conj.	*o*	into *ans*	The Part. of the Fut. in *rus* is made by adding *rus* to the latter Supine.
—— 2d	—— *eo*	— *ens*	
—— 3d	—— *o*	— *ens*	N.B. When the Verb wants
—— 4th	—— *io*	— *iens*	Sup. there is no Fut. in *rus*.

The Participle of the Preterperfect Tenſe Paſſive is made by adding *s* to the latter Supine Active.

The Participle of the Future in *dus* is made from the Gerund by turning *di* into *dus*.

N.B. Participles of the Preſent Tenſe are declined like *felix*; the reſt like *bonus*.

Of

Of Adverbs.

An Adverb is a Part of Speech joined to Verbs, Adjectives, and Nouns, to encreaſe or diminiſh their Signification; as, he ſpeaks *well*; they write *badly*.

Of Conjunctions.

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joineth Words and Sentences together; as, my Father *and* my Mother.

Of Prepoſitions.

A Prepoſition is a Part of Speech moſt commonly ſet before another Word; as, *ad dextram*, on the right Hand; or elſe is joined in Compoſition; as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

Theſe Prepoſitions have an Accuſative Caſe after them.

Ad, to, *or* at.
Adverſùm, *Adverſùs*, againſt.
Ante, before.
Apud, at, *or*, near.
Circa, *Circum*, *Circiter*, about.
Cis, *Citra*, on this Side.
Contra, againſt.
Erga, toward.
Extra, without.
Infra, beneath.
Inter, between, *or*, among.
Intra, within.
Juxta, beſide, *or*, nigh to.
Ob, for, *or*, becauſe of.
Penès, in the Power of.
Per, by, *or*, through.
Pone, behind.
Poſt, after, *or*, ſince.
Præter, beſide, *or*, except.
Prope, nigh, *or*, near to.
Propter, for, *or*, becauſe of.
Secundùm, according to.
Secus, by, *or*, along.
Supra, above.
Trans, on the farther Side.
Verſùs, toward.
Ultra, beyond.
Uſque, until.

Obſ. *Verſùs* is ſet after its Caſe; as, *Londinum verſùs*, towards London.

Likewiſe *penès* and *uſque*, may be ſo placed.

The Prepositions following have an Ablative Case after them.

A, *Ab*, *Abs*, from, *or*, by.
Absque, without.
Coram, before, *or*, in presence of.
Cum, with.
De, of, *or*, from.
E, *Ex*, of, from, *or*, out of.
Palam, openly.
Præ, before, *or*, in comparison of.
Pro, for.
Sine, without.
Tenus, up to, *or*, as far as.

Obs. *Tenus* is set after its Case; as, *portâ tenus*, as far as the Gate; and in the Plural Number the Noun is commonly put in the Genitive Case; as, *aurium tenus*, up to the Ears.

The Prepositions following serve to both Cases.

Clam, unknown to; as, *clam patrem*, or *patre*, without my Father's Knowledge.
In, for *into*, signifying Motion, has an Accusative Case: as, *Eo in urbem*, I go into the City.
In, for *in* only, serves to the Ablative Case: as, *In te spes est*, my Hope is in thee.
Sub: as, *sub noctem*, a little before Night.
sub judice lis est, the Matter is before the Judge.
Subter: as, *subter terram*, under the Earth.
subter aquâ, under the Water.
Super: as, *super lapidem*, upon a Stone.
super viridi fronde, upon a green Bough.

Of Interjections.

An Interjection is a Part of Speech which betokeneth a sudden Motion of the Mind, be it Grief, or Joy, or other Passion.

ERRATA.

P. 13. "either" (the last word) must be in Roman letters.
— 14. for *verio* read *verto*.
— 17. — *Pater* r. *patet*.
— 29. — *mystice* r. *mystica*.
— 32. — *sifer* r. *siser*.
— 35. — *vergo* r. *virgo*.
— 45. — *hŏrrend'* r. *hōrrend'*.
— 49. — *pupendi* r. *pĕpendi*.
— 50. — *pænĕ* r. *penĕ*.
— 56. *And*, "And," in Roman letters.
— 57. "Case between," r. "Case comes between."

A PARADIGMA of the FORMATION of TENSES.

All Tenſes of Verbs regular are formed from the Preſent and Preterperfect of the Indicative Mood.

ACTIVE VOICE.

B

I. CONJ.	Indicative Mood.	Imperative.	Potential.	Infinit,
Preſent	*Amo*, as, at. Amus, atis, ant	a-ato, et ato. Amus, ate-atote, ent, anto	em, es, et, emus, etis, ent	āre
Pret. Imperf.	—abam, abas, abat. Abamus, abatis, abant	— —	ārem, ares, aret. aremus, aretis, arent	
1ſt Future	—abo, abis, abit. Abimus, abitis, abunt			
Preterperf.	*Amavi*, iſti, it. ĭmus, iſtis, ērunt v. ēre	— —	erim, eris, erit, erĭmus, erĭtis, erint	iſſe
Preterpluperf.	—eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant	— —	iſſem, iſſes, iſſet. iſſemus, iſſetis, iſſent	
2d Future	—ĕro, eris, erit. erīmus, erītis, erint	— —	ĕro, eris, erit. erīmus, erītis, erint	

ACTIVE VOICE.

II. Conj.	Indicative Mood.	Imperative.	Potential.	Infin.
Present	*Moneo*, es, et. Emus, etis, ent	e-eto, eat-eto. eamus, ete-etote, eant-ento	eam, eas, eat. Eamus, eatis, eant	ēre
Imperfect	—ebam, ebas, ebat. Ebamus, ebatis, ebant	—— ——	ērem, eres, eret. Eremus, eretis, erent	
1st Future	—ebo, ebis, ebit. Ebimus, ebitis, ebunt			
Preterperfect	*Monui*, isti, it. Ĭmus, istis, ērunt v. ēre	—— ——	ĕrim, eris, erit. Erĭmus, erĭtis, erint	isse
Preterpluperf.	—eram, eras, erat. Eramus, eratis, erant	—— ——	issem, isses, isset. Issemus, issetis, issent	
2d Future	—ĕro, eris, erit. Erīmus, erītis, erint	—— ——	ĕro, eris, &c.	

III. Conj. in o impure				
Present	*Rego*, is, it. Ĭmus, Ĭtis, unt	e-ĭto, at-ito. amus, ĭte-itote, ant, unto	am, as, at. Amus, atis, ant	ĕre
Preterimerpf.	—ēbam, ebas, ebat. Ebamus, ebatis, ebant	—— ——	ĕrem, ĕres, ĕret. Ĕrēmus, eretis, erent	
1st Future	—am, es, et. Ēmus, etis, ent			
Preterperf.	*Rexi*, isti, it. Ĭmus, istis, ērunt v. ēre	—— ——	ĕrim, eris, erit. Erĭmus, erĭtis, ĕrint	isse
Preterpluperf.	—eram, eras, erat. Eramus, eratis, erant	—— ——	issem, isses, isset. Issemus, issetis, issent	
2d Future	—ĕro, eris, erit. Erīmus, erītis, erint	—— ——	ĕro, eris, &c.	

ACTIVE VOICE.

III. Conj. in io	Indicative Mood.	Imperative.	Potential.	Infin.
Preſent	*Capio*, is, it. Ĭmus, ĭtis, iunt	e-ito, iat-ĭto. iamus, ite-itote, iant-iunto	iam, ias, iat. Iamus, iatis, iant	ĕre
Imperfect	—iebam, iebas, iebat. Iebamus, iebatis, iebant	—— ——	ĕrem, ĕres, eret. Eremus, eretis, erent.	ĕre
1ſt Future	—iam, ies, iet. Iemus, ietis, ient			
Preterperfect	*Cepi*, iſti, &c. like Rexi			
IV. Conj.				
Preſent	*Audio*, is, it. Īmus, itis, iunt	i-ito, iat-īto. Iamus, īte-ītote, iant-iunto	iam, ias, iat. Iamus, iatis, iant	īre
Imperfect	—iebam, iebas, iebat. Iebamus, iebatis, iebant	—— ——	īrem, ires, iret. Iremus, iretis, irent	īre
1ſt Future	—iam, ies, iet. Iemus, ietis, ient			
Preterimperf.	*Audivi*, iſti, it. Ĭmus, iſtis, ērunt v. ēre	—— ——	ĕrim, eris, erit. Erīmus, erītis, erint	iſſe
Preterpluperf.	—eram, eras, erat. Eramus, eratis, erant	—— ——	iſſem, iſſes, iſſet. Iſſemus, iſſetis, iſſent	iſſe
2d Future	—ĕro, eris, erit. Erīmus, erītis, erint	—— ——	ĕro, eris, &c.	

The Gerunds are formed from the Preſent Tenſe by changing in the First Conjugation *o* into *andi*, -*do*, -*dum*.—Second *eo* into *endi*, &c.—Third and Fourth *o* into *endi*, &c.

The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe is formed from the Preſent Tenſe by changing in the First Conjugation *o* into *ans*.—Second *eo* into *ens*.—Third and Fourth *o* into *ens*.

The Participle of the Future in *rus* is formed by adding *rus* to the latter ſupine.

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI MAHAL

THE

SYNTAX,

OR

CONSTRUCTION of LATIN GRAMMAR.

The firſt Concord. *Concordantia prima.*

A Verb perſonal agrees with its Nominative Caſe, expreſſed or underſtood, in Number and Perſon, as,

Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis. The Nom. Caſe is found out by aſking the Queſtion, *Who?* or *What?* with the Verb.

The 1ſt and 2d Perſons of Pronouns are often underſtood, and the 3d if it has been mentioned before.

Two Nominative Caſes Singular will have a Verb Plural; and note, that the Firſt Perſon is more worthy than the Second, and the Second more worthy than the Third, as, *Ego et tu ſumus in tuto.*

A Sentence ſometimes ſtands inſtead of the Nominative Caſe to the Verb. As, *Ingenuas didiciſſe fideliter artes emollit mores.*

And an Adverb with a Genitive Caſe does the ſame, as, *Partim virorum ceciderunt in Bello.*

And ſometimes an Infinitive Mood, as, *Non eſt mentiri meum.*

When a Verb comes between two Nominative Caſes of different Numbers, it may agree with either, as, *Pectus quoque robora fiunt.*

A Noun ſignifying Multitude of the Singular Number may have a Verb Plural, as, *Pars abiere.*

The Nominative Caſe is ſometimes turned into the Accuſative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood, the Conjunction *that* (in Latin *quod,* or *ut,*) being left out, as, *Te rediiſſe incolumem gaudeo.*

The ſecond Concord. *Concordantia ſecunda.*

Adjectives, Participles, and Pronouns, agree with their Subſtantives, in Caſe, Gender, and Number, as, *Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur.* The Subſtantive is found by aſking the Queſtion, *Who?* or *What?* with the Adjective, Participle, or Pronoun.

The Maſculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter. But in Things without Life the Neuter is moſt worthy.

Many Subſtantives Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective Plural, which ſhall agree with the Subſtantive of the moſt worthy Gender, as, *Rex et Regina beati.* In ſome caſes the Adjective agrees with the laſt Subſtantive.

An Infinitive Mood or Sentence may ſtand as the Subſtantive to the Adjective, which is then put in the Neuter Gender, as, *Audito regem Doroberniam proficiſci.*

The

The third Concord. *Concordantia tertia.*

The Relative agrees with its Antecedent (or Noun going before) in Gender, Number, and Perſon, as, *Vir ſapit qui Pauca loquitur.* The Antecedent is found out by aſking the Queſtion, *Who?* or *What?* with the Verb.

A Sentence is ſometimes the Antecedent, and the Relative muſt then be in the Neuter Gender, as, *In tempore ad eam veni quod rerum omnium eſt primum.* Two Antecedents will have a Relative Plural.

If a Nominative Caſe, expreſſed or underſtood, come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by the Verb, or by ſome other Word in the Sentence, as, *Literæ quas ego dedi. Dea cujus numen adoro.*

A Relative between two Subſtantives of different Genders and Numbers may agree with either, as, *Globus qui,* or, *quæ terra dicitur.*

The Relative ſometimes agrees with the Primitive which is underſtood in the Poſſeſſive, as, *Noſtros vidiſti flentis ocellos.*

The Conſtruction of Nouns.

When two Subſtantives come together belonging to one Thing, they are put in the ſame Caſe, as, *Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.*

But if they have the Sign *of*, between them, and belong to different Things, the Latter is put in the Genitive Caſe, as, *Creſcit amor nummi.* This Genitive is ſometimes turned into the Dative, as, *Urbi Pater eſt, urbique maritus.*

An

An Adjective put alone, in the Neuter Gender, may have a Genitive Case after it, like a Substantive, as, *Paululum pecuniæ.*

Nouns signifying Praise, Dispraise, or Quality, are put in the Genitive or Ablative Case, as, *Ingenui vultus puer. Vir nullâ fide.*

Opus, and *usus*, when Latin for *need*, require an Ablative Case, as, *Opus est mihi tuo Judiciô. Viginti minis usus est filio.* Opus is sometimes put for the Adjective *necessarius*, as, *Auctor nobis opus est.*

A Genitive Case is sometimes set alone by the Figure Ellipsis, the former Substantive being understood, as, *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris*, i. e. *Templum Dianæ.*

The Construction of Adjectives with a Genitive Case.

Adjectives, which signify *Desire*, *Knowledge*, *Remembrance*, *Ignorance*, *Forgetting*, *Fear*, *Confidence*, and the like, require a Genitive Case, as, *Cupidus auri. Peritus Belli. Timidus Deorum.*

Adjectives ending in *ax*, derived from Verbs, govern a Genitive Case, as, *Tempus edax rerum.*

Adjectives denoting *Part* of a *greater Number*, and Comparatives and Superlatives, (followed in English by the Sign *of*) govern a Genitive Case, as, *Quisquis Deorum. Tu, Maxime Principum.*

The Word that asks, and the Word that answers the Question must be put both in the same Case, as, *Cujus est fundus? Vicini.*

Except, 1. The Question be asked by *Cujus, a, um*, as, *Cuja est Sententia? Ciceronis.*

2. Or the Answer be made by a word requiring a particular Rule, as, *Quanti emisti Librum? Parvo.*

3. Or

3. Or the Anſwer be made by one of theſe Poſſeſſives, *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, or *veſter*, as, *Cujus eſt Domus? non veſtra, ſed noſtra.*

Adjectives with a Dative Caſe.

Adjectives that betoken *Profit* or *Diſprofit*, *Likeneſs* or *Unlikeneſs*, *Pleaſure*, *ſubmitting* or *belonging* to any Thing, require a Dative Caſe, as, *Labor eſt utilis corpori.*

To this Rule are to be referred Nouns compounded with the Prepoſition *Con*, as, *Commilito*, *conſervus*, *cognatus.*

Some Adjectives ſignifying Likeneſs have likewiſe a Genitive Caſe, as, *Domini ſimilis es.* *Commodus*, *incommodus*, *utilis*, *inutilis*, *vatus*, *vehemens*, *aptus*, with many others, have ſometimes an Accuſative Caſe with the Prepoſition *ad*, as, *Utilis ad eam rem.* *Natus ad gloriam.*

Nouns Adjective of a Paſſive ſignification in *bilis*, and Participles Paſſive govern a Dative Caſe, as, *Nulli penetrabilis aſtro lucus iners.* *Dilecta Sorori.* *Mihi memorande.*

Communis, *alienus*, and *immunis*, have a Genitive, Dative (and ſometimes an Ablative Caſe with a Prepoſition) as, *Mors omnibus eſt communis.*

Adjectives with an Accuſative Caſe.

The Meaſure of *Height*, *Length*, *Breadth*, or *Thickneſs* of any Thing is put after Adjectives in the Accuſative Caſe, as, *Turris centum pedes alta.* Sometimes in the Ablative, as, *Fons latus pedibus tribus.*

And

And ſometimes in the Genitive, as, *Area lata pedum denum*.

An Accuſative Caſe is ſometimes added to Adjectives and Participles, where the Prepoſition *Secundum* ſeems to be underſtood, as, *Os humeroſquè Deo ſimilis. Vultum demiſſus.*

Adjectives with an Ablative Caſe.

Adjectives ſignifying *Fullneſs* or *Emptineſs*, *Plenty* or *Want*, require an Ablative Caſe, as, *Crura Thymô plena.* And ſometimes a Genitive, as, *expers omnium.*

Dignus, indignus, captus, contentus, præditus, extorris, fretus, liber, govern an Ablative Caſe, as, *Dignus honore.*

Some of theſe will ſometimes have a Genitive, as, *Magnorum indignus avorum.*

Subſtantives, Adjectives, and Participles have an Ablative Caſe, ſignifying the *Cauſe, Form,* or *Manner* of a Thing, as, *Pallidus irâ.*

When *quam*, being Latin for *than*, is left out after the Comparative Degree, the Word following muſt be in the Ablative Caſe, as, *Frigidior glacie,* i. e. *quam glacies.*

If *quam* be expreſſed it muſt be in the ſame Caſe as the Word which goes before.

A Subſtantive with a Participle, or two Subſtantives with the Word *being* expreſſed or underſtood between them, and governed by no Word in the Sentence, are put in the Ablative Abſolute, as, *Imperante Auguſto natus eſt Chriſtus. Te duce.*

The *Meaſure of exceeding* is put in the Ablative Caſe, both after Adjectives and Verbs, as, *Quanto Doctior, tanto Submiſſior. Superant Capite.*

The

The Construction of Pronouns.

Ego, *Tu*, *Sui*, are called Pronouns Primitive; and *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster* and *vester*, Possessives, because they signify something of or belonging to the Primitives.

The Genitive Cases of the Primitives are used when a Person is signified, as, *Pars tui.*

But when Possession is signified, the Possessives are used, as, *Imago tua.*

Ipse and *idem*, signifying *self*, may be of either Person, as, *Ipse vidi. Ipse vidisti. Ipse dixit. Ego idem adsum.*

Hic, *ille* and *iste*, are called Demonstratives, and are thus distinguished:—*Hic* points out the Person next to me, *iste* the Person next to thee, and *ille* him who is at a Distance from both.

When *hic* and *ille* relate to two Antecedents, *hic* generally means the *latter*, and *ille* the *former.*

Sui and *suus* are called Reciprocals, implying a Noun going before in the same Sentence.

The Possessive Pronouns, *meus*, *tuus*, &c. take after them these Genitive Cases, *ipsius*, *solius*, *unius*, *duorum*, *trium*, *omnium*, *plurium*, *paucorum*, *cujusque*, and the Genitive Case of Participles, which agree with the Genitive Case of a Primitive understood, as, *Meâ unius operâ. Meum solius peccatum. In suâ cujusque laude præstantior. Nostrâ omnium memoriâ.*

Ego, *tu*, *sui*, are likewise called Pronouns Personal, and *hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, *qui*, Relatives, because they relate to some Thing or Person before spoken of.

The Conſtruction of Verbs, with a Nominative Caſe.

Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, and certain Verbs Paſſive, as, *appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor, nominor, habeor, exiſtimor,* and the like, have the ſame Caſe after them as they have before them, as, *Deus eſt ſummum bonum.*—

—Natura Beatis.
Omnibus eſſe dedit.

Almoſt all Verbs may have a Noun or Participle after them which agrees with their Nominative Caſe, as, *Pii orant taciti.* And likewiſe an Accuſative Caſe, when that goes before, as, *oportet militem excubare ſtantem.*

Verbs with a Genitive Caſe.

The Verb *ſum,* when it betokens Poſſeſſion, or what otherwiſe pertains to a Thing, as, a *Token, Property, Duty,* or *Cuſtom,* will have the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle following in the Genitive Caſe, as, *Pecus eſt Melibœi. Adoleſcentis eſt majores natu revereri.*

Except theſe Nominatives, *meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum, humanum, belluinum,* and the like, as, *humanum eſt iraſci.*

Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, clearing or acquitting, govern a Genitive Caſe of the Word ſignifying the Crime, as, *Furti damnatus eſt. Sceleris abſolutus.*

This Genitive is ſometimes turned into an Ablative, with or without a Prepoſition.

Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, and Adjectives of the Superlative Degree, coming after

ſuch Verbs, are always put in the Ablative Caſe, with or without a Prepoſition.

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, govern a Genitive Caſe, as, *rerum ſuarum Satagit.*

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, memini, govern a Genitive Caſe, as, *Datæ fidei reminiſcitur.*

And ſometimes an Accuſative, as, *Si ritè audita recordor.*

Potior will have a Genitive or Ablative, as, *Armorum potiti ſunt. Potiuntur Troes arenâ.*

Verbs with a Dative Caſe.

All Verbs govern a Dative Caſe of the Perſon or Thing, *to* or *for* which an action is done, as, *tibi aras, tibi metis. Quis te mihi caſus ademit?*

Verbs Tranſitive have beſides an Accuſative Caſe of the Object, but Neuters have not.

To this Rule belong Verbs betokening,

To profit or diſprofit, as, *Commodo, incommodo, noceo.*

Except *Juvo, lædo, delecto, offendo,* which govern an Accuſative Caſe.

To compare, as, *Comparo, compono, confero.*

Theſe ſometimes have an Ablative with the Prepoſition *cum,* as, *Comparo Virgilium cum Homero.* And ſometimes an Accuſative with *ad* and *inter.*

To give or reſtore, as, *Dono, reddo, refero.*

To promiſe or pay, as, *Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.*

To command or ſhew, as, *Impero, Indico, monſtro.*

Except *Rego,* and *guberno,* which govern an Accuſative, *Tempero, moderor, either.*

To truſt, as, *Fido, confido, fidem habeo.*
To obey or oppoſe, as, *Obedio, adulor, repugno.*
To threaten, or be angry with, as, *Minor, Indignor, iraſcor.*
Alſo *ſum* with its Compounds, except *poſſum.*

Verbs compounded with *ſatis, benè, malè,* and with theſe Prepoſitions, *præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, inter,* will have a Dative Caſe. Many of theſe change the Dative into another Caſe, as, *Præſtat ingenis alius alium. In amore hæc inſunt vitia.*

When the Verb *ſum* is uſed for *habeo,* it will have a Dative Caſe of the Perſon, and a Nominative of the Thing, as, *Eſt mihi argentum.*

Suppeto follows the ſame Rule.

Sum, and over Verbs, the chief of which are, *Appono, do, duco, habeo, relinquo, tribuo, venio, verio,* have two Dative Caſes, one of the Perſon and another of the Thing, as, *Exitio eſt avidis mare nautis.*

Theſe Dative Caſes, *tibi, ſibi,* and *mihi,* are ſometimes added to a Verb, for the Sake of Elegance, though not abſolutely neceſſary, as, *Suo ſibi gladio hunc jugulo.*

Verbs with an Accuſative Caſe.

Verbs Tranſitive, whether Active, Deponent, or Common, govern an Accuſative Caſe of the Object, anſwering the Queſtion *Whom?* or *What?* after the Verb, as, *Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem eſt.*

Verbs of *aſking, concealing, teaching, arraying,* have two Accuſative Caſes, one of the Perſon and another

another of the Thing, as, *Rogo te pecuniam. Induit se calceos.*

Verbs Neuter have sometimes an Accusative Case of their own Signification, as, *Duram servit servitutem.*

And an Accusative Case figuratively, as, *Nec vox hominem Sonat, O Deà! certè. Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum.*

Verbs with an Ablative Case.

All Verbs require an Ablative Case of the Instrument put with this Sign *with*, or *by*, before it; and of the Cause or Manner of doing a Thing, as, *ferit eum Gladio.*

The Noun of Price is put after Verbs in the Ablative Case, as, *vendidit auro. Vili paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo,* are set alone without a Substantive.

Except these Genitives put alone without Substantives *tanti, quanti,* with their Compounds, and *pluris, minoris,* as, *tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris.* And *Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, hujus, teruncii.*

Verbs of *Plenty* or *Scarceness, filling* or *emptying, loading* or *unloading,* will have an Ablative Case, as, *Amore abundas, Antipho.*

Some of these have also a Genitive, as, *Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque ferinæ. Quasi tu hujus indigeas Patris.*

Fungor, fruor, utor, vescor, dignor, muto, communico, supersedeo, will have an Ablative Case, as, *Justitiæ fungatur officiis.*

Some Verbs have an Ablative Case of the Part affected, as, *Ægrotat animo magis quam corpore.*

And ſome a Genitive, as, *Abſurdè facis qui angas te animi.*

Verbs Paſſive,

Will have after them an Ablative Caſe of the Agent or Doer, with the Prepoſition *a* or *ab*, as, *Laudatur ab his.* And ſometimes a Dative, as, *Tibi Fama petatur.*

Other Caſes are the ſame after Verbs Paſſive as Active, as, *Accuſaris à me furti.*

Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, Verbs Neuter-paſſive, have a paſſive Conſtruction, as, *A Præceptore vapulabis.*

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood.

When two Verbs come together without any Nominative Caſe between them, the latter ſhall be put in the Infinitive Mood, as, *Scribere juſſit amor.*

The Infinitive Mood is likewiſe ſet after Participles and Adjectives, and by the Poets after Subſtantives, as, *Juſſus confundere Fœdus. Erat tum dignus amari. Tempus abire tibi.*

The Infinitive Mood is ſometimes ſet alone by the Figure Ellipſis, as, *Hinc ſpargere voces.* The Verb *incipiebat* being underſtood before *ſpargere.*

Verbs Imperſonal,

Are only of the third Perſon Singular, and have no Nominative Caſe (but in Engliſh the Sign *it,* or *there*) before them, as, *Juvat ire ſub umbras.*

Intereſt

Intereſt and *refert* require a Genitive Caſe, as, *Intereſt omnium rectè agere.*

Except theſe Feminine Ablatives, *meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, cujâ,* as, *tuâ refert teipſum noſſe*; and theſe Genitives, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem,* as, *tanti refert honeſta agere*; which are ſet alone after *Intereſt* and *refert.*

Verbs Impersonal govern a Dative Caſe of the Noun by which any Thing is acquired, as, *A Deo nobis benefit.* And thoſe which are Tranſitive govern an Accuſative, as, *me Juvat ire per altum.*

The chief which govern a Dative are, *Accidit, benefit, competit, conducit, confert, conſtat, contingit, convenit, diſplicet, dolet, evenit, expedit, libet, licet, liquet, malefit, nocet, obeſt, pater, placet, præſtat, prodeſt, reſtat, ſatisfit, ſtat, ſufficit, ſupereſt, vacat, pro otium eſt.*

Attinet, pertinet and *ſpectat,* take after them the Prepoſition *ad,* as, *Spectat ad omnes benè vivere.*

Pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, miſereſcit, pudet, piget, have an Accuſative of the Perſon and a Genitive of the Thing, as, *pudet me negligentiæ.*

A Verb Imperſonal of the Paſſive Voice may be elegantly taken for any Perſon of either Number, the Ablative Caſe of the Pronouns with the Prepoſition *a* being underſtood, as, *Statur*; I, thou, he, we, ye, or they ſtand; *A me,* or *a te,* &c. being underſtood.

Gerunds, Supines and Participles,

Have the ſame Caſes after them as the Verbs they come of, as, *Romam Cauſa videndi.*

The Gerund in *di* is uſed like the Genitive Caſe; the Gerund in *do* like the Ablative; and the Gerund in *dum* like the Accuſative.

When Neceſſity is ſignified the Gerund in *dum* may be ſet with the Verb *eſt* imperſonally, and Engliſh'd by *muſt* or *ought*, as, *Abeundum eſt mihi.* And it always governs a Dative.

Gerunds are ſometime turned into Adjectives, as, *Ad accuſandos homines.*

The Supine in *um* hath an Active Signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles betokening Motion to a Place, as, *Eo cubitum.*

The Supine in *u* hath a Paſſive Signification, and is put after Adjectives, ſuch as *dignus, facilis, fædus, mirabilis, turpis,* as, *facile factu. Dictu turpe.*

Participles of the Paſſive Voice have often a Dative Caſe after them, as, *Formidatus Othoni. Mihi exorandus eſt.*

Appetens and *profuſus* have a Genitive Caſe after them: *Exoſus, peroſus, pertæſus,* ſignifying Actively, an Accuſative, as, *pertæſus ignaviam ſuam.*

Exoſus and *peroſus*, ſignify Paſſively, a Dative, as, *Exoſus Deo et Sanctis.*

Natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, govern an Ablative Caſe, as, *bona bonis prognata parentibus.*

Nouns

Nouns of Time.

Thoſe which ſignify part of Time, and anſwer the Queſtion *When?* are put in the Ablative Caſe, as, *Nemo mortalium omnibus horis ſapit.*

Nouns which ſignify Duration of Time, and anſwer the Queſtion *How lǒng?* are put in the Accuſative, as, *Hic jam tercentum totos regnabitur annos.*

Sometimes the Prepoſitions *in, de* and *per*, are uſed before them, as, *In paucis diebus. De die. Commodo in menſem. Per tres annos ſtudui.*

Nouns of Space or Diſtance,

Between Place and Place, are commonly put in the Accuſative Caſe, as, *Cum abeſſem iter unius Diei.* And ſometimes in the Ablative, as, *Abeſt ab urbe quingentis millibus paſſuum.*

Nouns of Place and Motion,

In or *at* a Town or Place, if its proper Name be of the 1ſt or 2d Declenſion and Singular Number, is expreſſed by the Genitive Caſe, as, *Quid Romæ Faciam?*

Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, follow this Rule.

But if its name be of the 3d Declenſion, or the Plural Number, it ſhall be put in the Ablative, as, *Fuit Carthagine. Vixit Pariſiis.*

To a Place is put in the Accuſative, as, *Eo Romam.*

From a Place in the Ablative, as, *Discessit Londino.*

Domus and *Rus*, follow the above Rules.

Names of Places which are not proper Names, are put with Prepositions, as,

In a Place,	*In loco.*
To a Place,	*Ad* or *in locum.*
Through a Place,	*Per locum.*
From a Place,	*a, e,* or, *de loco.*

Adverbs.

En and *ecce*, when Adverbs of shewing, have generally after them a Nominative Case, and sometimes an Accusative, as, *En Priamus.* When Adverbs of upbraiding an Accusative only, as, *En animum et mentem.*

Adverbs of Place, Time and Quantity, govern a Genitive Case, as, *Ubi gentium? Tunc temporis. Satis causæ.*

The chief Adverbs of Place are, *ubi, ubinam, nusquam, eò, longè, quò, ubivis, huccinē.* Of Time, *nunc, tunc, tum, interea, pridie, postridie.* Of Quantity, *parum, satis, abundè.*

Some Adverbs govern the same Case as the Nouns they come of, as, *Sibi inutiliter vivit.*

Instar, and *ergò for the Sake of*, govern a Genitive Case, as, *Instar montis. Donari virtutis ergò.*

These Adverbs, *Aliter, secus, antè, post*, are often joined to an Ablative Case, as, *Multo aliter. Paulo secus. Multo ante. Longo post tempore venit.*

Con-

Conjunctions

Couple like Caſes, Moods, and Tenſes, as, *Pulvis et umbra ſumus.*

These Conjunctions and Adverbial Conjunctions have

The INDICATIVE.	The SUBJUNCTIVE.
An, ne, num, Interrogatives	*An, ne, num,* expreſſing doubt
Ceu, as	*Ceu,* as if
Dum, whilſt	*Dum, dummodo,* provided
Quaſi, as	*Quaſi,* as if
Quin, why not	*Quin,* but that
Perinde, as	*Perinde ac ſi,* as if
Quippe, for	*Quippe qui,* as he
Tanquam, as	*Tanquam,* as if
Ut, as, how, ſince, when	*Ut,* that, although
Donec, as long as	*Cum,* ſince, although
Etſi, although	*Etiamſi,* although
Poſtquam, poſteaquam, after	*Licet,* although
Quandoquidem, quoniam, ſince	*Modo,* provided
Quanquam, although	*Ne,* leſt
Tametſi, although	*Quamvis,* although
	Quo, that
	Quoad, until
	Si, if, although
	Utinam, I wiſh
	Utpote cum, ſeeing that

INDICATIVE or SUBJUNCTIVE.

Antequam, before
Donc, dum, until
Priuſquam, before
Quoad, as long as, as far as
Quia, quod, becauſe
Simul,
Simul ac,
Simul atque,
Simul ut, } as ſoon as.

When

When the following come before the Preterimperfect and Preterpluperfect Tenſes, they govern the Subjunctive before the other Tenſes generally the Indicative;

Cum, when | *Si*, *ſiquidem*, if
Ni, *niſi*, unleſs | *Sin*, but if.

Ne, not when it forbids, governs the Imperative or Subjunctive Mood.

All Indefinite Words, and eſpecially *Qui*, between two Verbs, govern the Subjunctive, as, *Nunc ſcio quid ſit amor.*

Prepoſitions.

Sometimes a Prepoſition is not expreſſed but underſtood, and will have an Ablative Caſe, as, *Habeo te locô parentis.*

A Verb compounded with a Prepoſition will ſometimes have the ſame Caſe which the Prepoſition governs when alone, as, *Detrudunt naves ſcopulo.*

Verbs compounded with *a*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*, ſometimes repeat the Prepoſition before the following Caſe, as, *Abſtinuerunt a vino.*

When *In* is uſed for *Erga*, *contra*, *ad*, *ſupra*, it governs an Accuſative; and Subſtantive, when it relates to Time.

Supra for *ultra* governs an Accuſative, for *de*, an Ablative Caſe.

Interjections.

O, *Heu*, and *Proh*, have a Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative.

Hei and *væ* a Dative.

DIREC-

DIRECTIONS for construing LATIN into ENGLISH.

I. TAKE, in the first Place, Words that express some Passion, or excite the Attention; such are Interjections, as, *heu!* Likewise Adverbs of wishing, exhorting, calling, shewing, asking, as, *utinam, agè, heus, ecce, cur?* And with these go such Words as depend upon them.

When there are none of these, take Vocative Cases.

If there be no Vocative Cases, take Adverbs of forbidding, Order, Time, or Place, as, *ne, deinde, quando, ubi, tunc, tum, interea, pridie,* &c. all connective Particles and Conjunctions.

II. When none of these Words occur, take the Nominative Case to the principal Verb, or the Sentence, &c. which stands instead of the Nominative Case; the Adjective goes with the Substantive.

If some other Noun depend upon the Substantive or Adjective it must be taken with it.

III. Next to the Nominative Case and its Dependents take the Verb Personal which agrees with it.

IV. Next to the Verb Transitive take the Accusative, and then the Dative, before the Ablative or Genitive.

When a Verb by a particular Rule governs the Genitive, Dative, or Ablative, instead of an Accusative,

cuſative, that Caſe is to be taken firſt after the Verb.

When a Verb has two Accuſative Caſes, one of the Perſon and the other of the Thing, the Perſon is to be taken firſt, as, *Docuit eum Philoſophiam.* When two Datives, the Thing is uſually taken firſt, as, *hoc eſt tibi laudi.*

Relatives, Interrogatives and Indefinites govern-ed of a Verb, are taken before the Verb that governs them.

V. Take next the Indeclinables; and the Caſe following them.

VI. The Ablative Caſe abſolute, may be taken either before or after (though oftener after) the other Parts, as is moſt convenient to make good Engliſh.

DIRECTIONS in turning ENGLISH into LATIN.

Of is the Sign of the Genitive Caſe. But

Of, after Words ſignifying *Praiſe* or *Blame*, *Plenty* or *Want*, the *Qualities of Things*, *worthy* or *unworthy*, is generally the Sign of the Ablative. As alſo after *need*, *deſcended*, *born*.

Of, ſignifying the *Matter* of which a Thing is made, is made by *de*, *e*, or *ex*.

Of, after Comparatives and Superlatives, may be made by *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *inter*.

Of

Of, signifying *concerning*, is made by *de*; signifying *by* or *from* by *a*, *ab*, *e*, or *ex*.

Of, after *mereor*, is made by *de*.

Of is sometimes Part of the English Verb, and then it is not expressed in Latin, as, *To take Care of*. *To approve of*, &c.

To and *For* are Signs of the Dative. But

To, after *attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, and after some Verbs of *calling*, *speaking*, *exhorting*, *inviting*, *provoking*, is made by *ad*.

To and *for* signifying *Motion*, and after *born*, *fit*, *prone*, *ready*, are made by *ad* or *in*.

For, signifying the *Cause* or *Reason* of a Thing, is a Sign of the Ablative, or it may be expressed by *ob*, *propter*, *de*, *præ*, or *pro*.

For, before a Word of *Price*, is a Sign of the Ablative.

For, signifying *Exchange*, *Reward*, or *instead of*, is made by *pro*.

For, before a Word of *Time*, is made by *ad*, *in*, or *per*.

For, denoting the *End* or *Purpose*, is made by *ad* or *in*.

For, in the beginning of a Sentence, is Latined by *nam*.

To and *for* are sometimes Part of the English Verb, as, *to pray to*, *to send for*.

At, by, from, in, on, than, with, are Signs of the Ablative Case. But

At and *by*, signifying *near*, are Latined by *ad*, *apud*, or *juxta*.

By, after a Verb Passive, or a Passive Participle, is made by *a* or *ab*; or by a Dative.

By, in *beseeching* and *swearing*, is made by *per*.

By and *with*, ſignifying the *Manner* or *Inſtrument* of a Thing, are Signs of the Ablative Caſe.

From after Verbs of *differing* and *taking away*, may be made by a Dative.

With after Verbs of *Anger*, is a Sign of the Dative.

Obſervations.

When *ſelf* or *ſelves* can be added to *him*, *her*, *it*, *them*, &c. the Pronoun *ſui* is to be uſed. When *own* may be added to *his*, *her*, *their*, &c. *ſuus* is uſed.

That, ſignifying *in order to*, *to the End that*, is expreſſed by *ut* with a Subjunctive Mood.

Muſt and *ought* are elegantly rendered by the Participle of the *Future in dus*, as, *an Account muſt be given*, *Ratio reddenda eſt*.

Am, *was*, *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, coming before a Verb, are only Signs of the Tenſes.

Autem, *enim*, *vero*, *quoque*, *quidem*, ſhould not ſtand firſt in a Sentence.

Sed, *etenim*, *ergo*, *igitur*, *itaque*, firſt or ſecond.

Que, *ne*, *ve*, are always joined to the firſt Word. The Prepoſition *a* and *e*, are put before Conſonants; *ab* and *ex* before Vowels.

Cum, with, is put after *me*, *te*, *ſe*, *nobis*, *vobis*, *quô*, *quâ*, *quî*, and *quibus*, as, *Mècum*, &c.

Ne is Latin for *not* before the Imperative Mood.

When *Man* is underſtood the Adjective muſt be *Maſculine*, when *Thing* is underſtood *Neuter*.

General Directions in placing Latin Words.

The Word governed is placed before the Word which governs it.

Some Word, especially a Genitive Case, is often placed between the Adjective and the Substantive, between the Antecedent and the Relative, between the Nominative Case and the Verb, and between the Preposition and its Case.

The Verb is placed in the End of the Sentence.

The Adverb is placed before the Verb.

The Preposition is often placed between the Adjective and Substantive, as, *totâ in urbe.*

OF THE

GENDERS OF NOUNS.

I. *SUBSTANTIVES.*

PROPER NAMES.

1. Masculine.

PROPRIA quæ maribus tribuuntur, mascula dicas;
Ut sunt Divorum; Mars, Bacchus, Apollo: *Virorum*;
Ut Cato, Virgilius: *Fluviorum*; *ut*, Tibris, Orontes:
Mensium; *ut*, October: *Ventorum*; *ut*, Libs, Notus, Auster.

2. Feminine.

Propria fœmineum referentia nomina sexum,
Fœmineo generi tribuuntur: sive Dearum
Sunt; *ut*, Juno, Venus: *Mulierum*; *ceu*, Anna, Philotis:
Urbium; *ut*, Elis, Opus: *Regionum*; *ut*, Græcia, Persis:
Insulæ item nomen: ceu, Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.
Excipienda tamen quædam sunt urbium: ut ista
Mascula; Sulmo, Agragas: *quædam neutralia*; *ut*, Argos,
Tibur, Præneste: *et genus* Anxur *quod dat utrumque.*

NOUNS APPELLATIVE.

1. Feminine Gender.

Appellativa arborum erunt muliebria; *ut*, alnus,
Cupressus, cedrus. *Mas*, spinus, *mas* oleaster:
Et sunt neutra, siler, suber, thus, robur, acér*que*.

2. Epicene Gender.

Sunt etiam Volucrum; *ceu*, passer, hirundo: *Ferarum*;
Ut, tigris, vulpes: *et Piscium*; *ut*, ostrea, cetus,
Dicta epicœna: quibus vox ipsa genus feret aptum.

3. Neuter Gender.

Attamen ex cunctis supra reliquisque notandum,
Omne quod exit in um, *seu Græcum, sive Latinum,*
Esse genus neutrum ; sic invariabile nomen.

THE FIRST SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS not increasing.

Feminine.

Nomen non crescens genitivo ; ceu, caro carnis,
Capra capræ, nubes nubis ; *genus est muliebre.*

1. NOUNS Masculine excepted.

Mascula nomina in a *dicuntur multa virorum :*
Ut, scriba, affecla, scurra, *et* rabula, lixa, lanista.
Mascula, Græcorum quot declinatio prima
Fundit in as, *et in* es ; *et ab illis quot per* a *fiunt :*
Ut, satrapas satrapa, athletes athleta. *Leguntur*
Mascula item, verres, natalis, aqualis : *Ab asse*
Nata ; ut centussis : *conjunge* lienis, *et* orbis,
Callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis, *et* ensis,
Fustis, funis, cenchris, panis, crinis, *et* ignis :
Cassis, fassis, torris, sentis, piscis, *et* unguis,
Et vermis, vectis, postis ; *societur et* axis.
Mascula in er ; *ceu,* venter : *in* os, *vel* us ; *ut,* logos, annus,
Fœminei at generis sunt, mater, humus, domus, alvus,
Et colus, *et quartæ pro fructu* ficus, acúsque,
Porticus, *atque* tribus, socrus, nurus *et* manus, idus ;
Huc anus *addenda est, huc mystice* vannus *Iacchi.*
His jungas os *in* us *vertentia Græca* ; papyrus,
Antidotus, costus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus.
Chrystallus, synodus, sapphirus, eremus *et* Arctus,
Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum est.

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

Neutrum nomen in e, *si gignit* is, *ut,* mare, rete.
Et, quot in on, *per* i *flexa legas ; ut,* barbiton, *adde.*

 Est

Est neutrum hippomanes *genus, et neutrum* cacoethes,
Et virus, pelagus: *neutrum modò, mas modò,* vulgus.

3. NOUNS of the doubtful Gender excepted.

Incerti generis sunt talpa, *et* dama, canalis,
Et cytisus, balanus, clunis, finis, penus, amnis,
Pampinus, *et* corbis, linter, torquis, specus, anguis,
Pro morbo ficus fici *dans, atque* phaselus,
Lecythus, *ac* atomus, grossus, pharus, *et* paradisus.

4. NOUNS of the Common of two Genders excepted.

Compositum à verbo dans a, *commune duorum est;*
Grajugena *à gigno,* agricola *à colo,* id advena *monstrant*
A venio: Adde senex, auriga, *et* verna, sodalis,
Vates, extorris, patruelis, per*que* duellis,
Affinis, juvenis, testis, civis, canis, hostis.

THE SECOND SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS increasing, long.

Feminine.

Nomen, crescentis penultima si genitivi
Syllaba acuta sonat, velut hæc pietas pietātis,
Virtus virtūtis *monstrant; genus est muliebre.*

1. NOUNS Masculine excepted.

Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quædam.
Sal, sol, ren, *et* splen, Car, Ser, vir, vas vadis, as, mas,
Bes, Cres, præs, *et* pes, glis glīris *habens genitivo;*
Mos, flos, ros, *et* Tros, mus, dens, mons, pons, *simul et* fons
Seps *pro serpente,* gryps, Thrax, rex, grex gregis, *et* Phryx.
Mascula sunt etiam pollysyllaba in n; *ut,* Acarnan,
Lichen, *et* delphin: *Et in* o *signantia corpus;*
Ut, leo, curculio: *sic* senio, ternio, sermo.
Mascula in er, or, *et* os: *ceu,* crater, conditor, heros:
His, torrens, nefrens, oriens, *conjunge* clienʃ*que:*
Atque bidens *instrumentum, cum pluribus in* dens:
Adde gigas, elephas, adamas, Garamás*que,* tapés*que,*

Atque

Atque lebes, *ſic et* magnes, *unúmque* meridies *nomen quintæ : et quæ componuntur ab aſſe,*
Ut dodrans, ſemis : *jungantur maſcula* ; Samnis,
Hydrops, *et* thorax : *jungas quoque maſcula* ; vervex,
Phœnix, *et* bombyx *pro vermiculo. Attamen ex his*
Sunt muliebre genus, Syren, *necnon,* ſoror, uxor.

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

Sunt neutralia et hæc monoſyllaba nomina ; mel, fel,
Lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vas vaſis, os oſſis, *et* oris,
Rus, thus, jus, crus, pus. *Et in* al *polyſyllaba, in* ar*que,*
Ut Capital, laquear. *Neutrum* al-ec, ex, *muliebre.*

3. NOUNS of the doubtful Gender excepted.

Sunt dubii generis, ſcrobs, ſerpens, bubo, rudens, grus,
Perdix, lynx, limax, ſtirps *pro trunco, pedis et* calx :
Adde dies, *numero tantùm mas eſto ſecundo.*

4. NOUNS of the Common of two Genders excepted.

Sunt commune, Parens, auctor*que,* infans, adoleſcens,
Dux, illex, hæres, exlex : *a fronte creata* ;
Ut, bifrons : cuſtos, bos, fur, ſus, *atque* ſacerdos.

THE THIRD SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS increaſing, ſhort.

Maſculine.

Nomen, creſcentis penultima ſi genitivi
Sit gravis, ut ſanguis *genitivo* ſanguinis, *eſt mas.*

1. NOUNS Feminine excepted.

Fœminei generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon in do,
Quod dinis, *atque in* go, *quod dat* ginis, *in genitivo.*
Id tibi dulcedo *faciens* dulcedinis : *idque*
Monſtrat, compago compaginis : *adjice* virgo,
Grando, fides, compes, teges, *et* ſeges, arbor, hyemſ*que* ;
Sic chlamys, *et* ſindon, Gorgon, icon, *et* Amazon.

Græcula

Græcula in as, *vel in* is *finita: ut,* lampas, iaſpis.
Caſſis, cuſpis; *item* mulier, pecus *et* pecudis *dans;*
His forſex, pellex, carex, *ſimul atque* ſupellex,
Appendix, hyſtrix, coxendix; *adde* filix*que.*

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

Eſt neutrale genus ſignans rem non animatam
Nomen in a, *ut* problema; en, *ut* omen; ar, *ut* jubar; ur *dans,*
Ut jecur; us, *ut* onus; put *ut* occiput. *Attamen ex his*
Maſcula ſunt, pecten, furfur. *Sunt neutra,* cadaver,
Verber, iter, ſuper, *pro fungo* tuber, *et* uber,
Gingiber, *et* laſer, cicer, *et* piper, *atque* papaver,
Et ſiſer: *his addas neutra,* æquor, marmor, adór*que;*
Atque pecus *quando* pecoris *facit in genitivo.*

3. NOUNS of the Doubtful Gender excepted.

Sunt dubii generis, cardo, margo, cinis, obex,
Forceps, pumex, imbrex, cortex, pulvis, adépſ*que*
Adde culex, natrix, *et* onyx *cum prole,* ſiléx*que,*
Quamvis hæc meliùs vult maſcula dicier uſus.

4. NOUNS Common excepted.

Communis generis ſunt iſta; vigil, pugil, exul,
Præſul, homo, nemo, martyr, Ligur, augur, *et* Arcas,
Antiſtes, miles, pedes, interpres, comes, hoſpes;
Sic ales, præſes, princeps, auceps, eques, obſes;
Atque alia à verbis quæ nomina multa creantur:
Ut, conjux, judex, vindex, opifex, *et* aruſpex.

II. *ADJECTIVES.*

Adjectiva unam duntaxat habentia vocem:
Ut, felix, audax; *retinent genus omne ſub unâ:*
Sub geminâ ſi voce cadant, velut, omnis *et* omne,
Vox commune duûm prior eſt, vox altera neutrum:
At ſi tres variant voces; ſacer *ut,* ſacra, ſacrum:
Vox prima eſt mas, altera fœmina, tertia neutrum.

Obſ.

Obs. 1. *At sunt quæ flexu propè substantiva vocares,*
Adjectiva tamen naturâ usúque reperta:
Talia sunt pauper, puber, *cum* degener, uber.
Et dives, locuples, sospes, comes, *atque* superstes:
Cum paucis aliis, quæ lectio justa docebit.

Obs. 2. *Hæc proprium quendam sibi flexum adsciscere gaudent;*
Campester, volucer, celeber, celer, *atque* saluber:
Junge pedester, equester, *et* acer: *junge* paluster,
Ac alacer, sylvester. *At hæc tu sic variabis;*
Hic celer, hæc celeris, *neutro* hoc celere: *Aut aliter sic,*
Hic *atque* hæc celeris, *rursum* hoc celere *est tibi neutrum.*

OF

NOUNS HETEROCLITE;

OR

IRREGULAR.

QUÆ genus *aut* flexum variant, *quæcunque novato*
Ritu deficiunt, superántve, HETEROCLITA *sunto.*

NOUNS changing their Gender, and Declining.

Hæc genus, *ac* flexum, *partim* variantia *cernis,*
Pergamus *in numero plurali* Pergama *gignit.*
Dat prior his numerus neutrum genus, alter utrumque,
Rastrum *cum* freno, filum *simul atque* capistrum:
Argos *item, et* cœlum, *sunt singula neutra: sed audi,*
Mascula duntaxat cœlos *vocitabis, et* Argos:
Frena *sed et* frenos, *quo pacto et cætera formant.*
Pluralis numerus genus his solet addere utrumque;
Sibilus, *atque* jocus, locus,—*His quoque plurima jungas.*

NOUNS defective.

Quæ sequitur, manca *est* casu, numeróve, *propago.*

I. Aptota.

I. Aptota, or, NOUNS undeclined.

Quæ nullum variant casum; ut, fas, nil, nihil, instar:
Multa et in u, *simul* i, *ut sunt hæc,* cornûque, génuque
Sic gummi, frugi: *sic* Tempe, tot, quot, *et omnes*
A tribus ad centum numeros; aptota *vocabis.*

II. Monoptota, or, NOUNS declined with one Case.

Estque monoptoton *nomen, cui vox cadit una:*
Cen, noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, *simul* astu,
Promptu, permissu: *plurali legimus* astus;
Legimus inficias, *sed vox ea sola reperta est.*

III. Diptota, or, NOUNS declined with two Cases.

Sunt diptota *quibus duplex flexura remansit:*
Ut, fors forte *dabit sexto,* spontis *quoque* sponte;
Jugeris *et sexto dat* jugere; verberis *autem*
Verbere: suppetiæ *quarto quoque* suppetias *dant*;
Tantundem *dat* tantidem, *simul* impetis *et dat*
Impete;————————
Sic repetundarum repetundis. Verberis *altero*
Quatuor in numero casus cum jugere *servant.*

IV. Triptota, or, NOUNS declined with three Cases.

Tres quibus inflectis casus, triptota *vocantur:*
Sic opis *est nostræ, fer* opem *legis, atque* ope *dignus*;
Flecte preci, *atque* precem, *petit et* prece *blandus amicam:*
At tantùm recto frugis *caret, et* ditionis;
Integra vox vis *est, nisi desit fortè dativus:*
His vicis *utque* vicem *et jungas* vice; plus *quoque* pluris
Plus *habet et quarto: His numerus datur omnibus alter.*

V. NOUNS defective in the Plural Number.

Propria cuncta notes, quibus est natura coercens,
Plurima ne fuerint: alia et tibi multa legenti
Occurrent, numerum rarò excedentia primum.

VI. NOUNS defective in the Singular Number.

Mascula sunt tantùm numero contenta secundo,
Manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, *et* antes,
Lendes *et* lemures, fasti *simul, atque* minores,
Cùm genus assignant natales; *adde* penates,
Et loca plurali, quales Gabiique, Locrique,
Et quæcunque legas passim similis rationis.
Hæc sunt fœminei generis, numerique secundi;
Exuviæ, pheleræ, gratèsque, manubiæ, *et* idus,
Antiæ *et* induciæ: *simul* insidiaéque minaéque,
Excubiæ, nonæ, nugæ, tricaéque, calendæ,
Quisquiliæ, thermæ, cunæ, diræ, exequiaéque
Feriæ, *et* inferiæ; *sic* primitiaéque, plagaéque
Retia signantes, *et* valvæ, divitiaéque,
Nuptiæ *etiam*, *et* lactes; *addantur* Thebæ *et* Athenæ,
Quod genus invenias et nomina plura locorum.
Rariùs hæc primo pluralia neutra leguntur;
Mœnia, *cùm* tesquis, præcordia, lustra *ferarum*,
Arma, mapalia; *sic* bellaria, munia, castra;
Funus justa *petit*, *petit et* sponsalia *virgo*;
Rostra *disertus amat*, *puerique* crepundia *gestant*,
Infantésque colunt cunabula; *consulit* exta
Augur, *et absolvens superis* effata *recantat*
Festa deûm poterunt, *ceu* Bacchanalia *jungi*:
Quod si plura leges, licet hâc quoque classe reponas.

NOUNS declined after both the second and fourth Declension.

Hæc simul et quarti flexûs sunt, atque secundi;
Laurus *enim* lauri *facit et* laurûs *genitivo*,
Sic quercus, pinus, *pro fructu ac arbore* ficus,
Sic colus *atque* penus, cornus *quando arbor habetur*,
Sic lacus, *atque* domus: *licèt hæc nec ubique recurrant*
His quoque plura leges, quæ priscis jure relinquas.

OF THE

PRETERPERFECT TENSE,

AND

SUPINES OF VERBS.

I. Of the Preterperfect Tenſe of ſimple Verbs.

The First Conjugation.

As——————————*avi.*

AS in præſenti perfectum format in avi :
Ut, no nas navi, vocito vocitas vocitavi.
Deme lavo lavi, juvo juvi, nexóque nexui,
Et ſeco *quod* ſecui, neco *quod* necui, mico *verbum*
Quod micui, plico *quod* plicui, frico *quod* fricui *dat :*
Sic domo *quod* domui, tono *quod* tonui, ſono *verbum*
Quod ſonui, crepo *quod* crepui, veto *quod* vetui *dat,*
Atque cubo cubui : *rarò hæc formantur in* avi.
Do das *ritè,* dedi, ſto ſtas *formare* ſteti vult.

The Second Conjugation.

Es——————————*ui.*

Es in præſenti perfectum format ui *dans :*
Ut nigreo nigres nigrui : jubeo *excipe* juſſi :
Sorbeo ſorbui *habet* ſorpſi *quoque,* mulceo mulſi :
Luceo *vult* luxi, ſedeo ſedi, videóque
Vult vidi : *ſed* prandeo prandi, ſtrideo ſtridi,
Suadeo ſuaſi, rideo riſi, *habet* ardeo *et* arſi.
Quatuor his infrà geminatur ſyllaba prima :
Pendeo *namque* pependi, mordeo *vúltque* momordi,
Spondeo *habere* ſpoſpondi, tondeo *vúltque* totondi.

L *vel* r *ante* geo *fi ftet*, geo *vertitur in* fi:
Urgeo *ut* urfi; mulgeo mulfi *dat quoque* mulxi,
Frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, *habet* augeo *et* auxi.
Dat fleo fles flevi, leo les levi *indéque natum*
Deleo delevi; pleo ples plevi, neo nevi.
A maneo manfi *formatur*; torqueo torfi,
Hæreo *vult* hæfi. Veo *fit* vi: *ut* ferveo fervi;
Niveo *et indè fatim pofcit* conniveo, nivi
Et nixi: cieo civi, vieóque vievi.

The THIRD CONJUGATION.

Tertia præteritum formabit ut hic manifeftum.
Bo *fit* bi: *ut* lambo lambi: fcribo *excipe* fcripfi,
Et nubo nupfi: *antiquum* cumbo cubui *dat*.
Co *fit* ci: *ut* vinco vici: *vult* parco pepperci,
Et parci: dico dixi, duco *quoque* duxi.
Do *fit* di: *ut* mando mandi: *fed* fcindo fcidi *dat*,
Findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudí*que*
Pendo pependi, tedo tetendi, *junge* cadó*que*
Quod cecidi *format*; *pro verbero* cædo cecidi,
Cedo *pro difcedere, five locum dare*, ceffi:
Vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo,
Claudo, plaudo, rodo, *ex* do *femper faciunt* fi.
Go *fit* xi: *ut* jungo junxi: *fed* r *ante* go *vult* fi,
Ut fpargo fparfi; lego legi, *et* ago *facit* egi;
Dat tango tetigi, pungo punxi, pupugí*que*;
Da frango fregi, pepegi *vult* pago *pacifcor*,
Pango *etiam* pegi, *fed* panxi *maluit ufus*.
Ho *fit* xi: traho *ceu* traxi *docet*, *et* veho vexi.
Lo *fit* ui: colo *ceu* colui: pfallo *excipe cum* p,
Et fallo *fine* p, *nam* li *tibi format utrumque*;
Dat vello velli vulfi *quoque*, fallo fefelli,
Cello *pro frango* ceculi, pello pepulí*que*.
Mo *fit* ui: vomo *ceu* vomui: *fed* emo *facit* emi;
Como *petit* compfi, promo prompfi: *adjice* demo
Quod format dempfi, fumo fumpfi; premo preffi.
No *fit* vi: fino *ceu* fivi: temno *excipe* tempfi;
Dat fterno ftravi, fperno fprevi, lino levi,

Interdum lini *et* livi, cerno *quoque* crevi:
Gigno, pono, cano; genui, poſui, cecini *dant*
Po *fit* pſi: *ut* ſcalpo ſcalpſi: rumpo *excipe* rupi:
Et ſtrepo *quod format* ſtrepui, crepo *quod* crepui *dat.*
Quo *fit* qui: ut linquo liqui: coquo *demito* coxi.
Ro *fit* vi: ſero *ceu pro planto et ſemino* ſevi,
Quod ſerui *meliùs ſemper dabit ordine ſignans.*
Vult verro verri *et* verſi, uro uſſi, gero geſſi,
Quæro quæſivi, tero trivi, curro cucurri.
So *veluti probat* arceſſo, inceſſo, *atque* laceſſo,
Formabit ſivi: *ſed tolle* capeſſo, capeſſi,
Quodque capeſſivi *facit*, *atque* faceſſo faceſſi,
Et viſo viſi: *ſed* pinſo pinſui *habebit.*
Sco *fit* vi: *ut* paſco pavi: *vult* poſco popoſci,
Vult didici diſco, quexi *formare* quiniſco.
To *fit* ti: *ut* verto verti: *ſed* ſiſto *notetur*
Pro facio ſtare activum, nam jure ſtiti *dat;*
Dat mitto miſſi, peto *vult formare* petivi;
Sterto ſtertui *habet*, meto meſſui: *Ab* ecto *fit* exi;
Ut flecto flexi; necto *dat* nexui, *habetque*
Nexi; *item* pecto *dat* pexui, *habet quoque* pexi.
Vo *fit* vi: *ut* volvo volvi: vivo *excipe* vixi.
Xo *fit* ui: *ut monſtrat* texo, *quod* texui *habebit.*
Fit cio ci: *ut* facio feci, jacio *quoque* jeci:
Antiquum lacio lexi, ſpecio *quoque* ſpexi.
Fit dio di: *ut*, fodio fodi: Gio, *ceu* fugio, gi.
Fit pio pi: *ut*, capio cepi: cupio *excipe* pivi,
Et rapio rapui, ſapio ſapui *atque* ſapivi.
Fit rio ri: *ut*, pario peperi. Tio ſſi *geminans* s
Ut quatio quaſſi, *quod vix reperitur in uſu.*
Denique uo *fit* ui; *ut*, ſtatuo ſtatui: pluo pluvi
Format, *ſive* plui; ſtruo *ſed* ſtruxi, fluo fluxi.

The FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Is——————————*ivi.*

Quarta dat is ivi: *ut monſtrat* ſcio ſcis *tibi* ſcivi.
Excipias venio *dans* veni, *et* veneo venii;
Raucio rauſi, farcio farſi, ſarcio ſarſi,

Sepio

Sepio ſepſi, ſentio ſenſi, fulcio fulſi,
Haurio *item* hauſi, ſancio ſanxi, vincio vinxi;
Pro ſalto ſalio ſalui, *et* amicio amicui *dat.*

II. Of the Preterperfect Tenſe of compound Verbs.

Præteritum dat idem ſimplex et compoſitivum:
Ut, docui edocui *monſtrat: ſed ſyllaba, ſemper*
Quam ſimplex geminat, compoſto non geminatur:
Præterquam tribus his, præcurro, excurro, repungo;
Atque a do, diſco, ſto, poſco, *ritè creatis.*
A plico *compoſitum cum* ſub *vel* nomine, *ut iſta,*
Supplico, multiplico, *gaudent formare* plicavi;
Applico, complico, replico, *et* explico, ui *quoque formant,*
Quamvis vult oleo *ſimplex* olui, *tamen inde*
Quodvis compoſitum meliùs formabit olevi;
Simplicis at formam redolet *ſequitur,* ſuboletque.
Compoſita a pungo *formabunt omnia* punxi;
Vult unum pupugi, *interdúmque* repungo repunxi.
Natum a do, *quando eſt inflexio tertia, ut,* addo,
Credo, edo, dedo, reddo, perdo, abdo, *vel* obdo,
Condo, indo, trado, prodo, vendo, didi; *at unum*
Abſcondo abſcondi. *Natum a* ſto ſtas, ſtiti *habebit.*

Compound Verbs which change the firſt Vowel into *E.*

Verba hæc ſimplicia præſentis præteríque,
Si componantur, vocalem primam in e *mutant;*
Damno, lacto, ſacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, fatiſcor,
Cando *vetus,* capto, jacto, patior, gradiórque,
Partio, carpo, patro, ſcando, ſpargo; parióque,
Cujus nata per i *duo,* comperit *et* reperit, *dant;*
Cætera ſed per ui, *velut hæc,* aperire, operire.
A paſco pavi *tantùm compoſta notentur*
Hæc duo, compeſco, diſpeſco, peſcui *habere.*
Cætera, ut epaſco, *ſervabunt ſimplicis uſum.*

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel into *I*.

Hæc habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, lædo
Et tango, *atque* cano, *sic* quæro, cædo cecidi,
Sic egeo, teneo, taceo, sapio, rapió*que*,
Si componantur, vocalem primam in i *mutant:*
Ut rapio rapui, eripio eripui: *A* cano *natum*
Præteritum per ui, *ceu* concino concinui *dat*.
A placeo *sic* displiceo, *sed simplicis usum*
Hæc duo, complaceo, *cum* perplaceo *benè servant*.
Composita a verbis calco, salto, a *per* u *mutant*
Id tibi demonstrant, conculco, inculco, resulto.
Composita a claudo, quatio, lavo, *rejiciunt* a:
Id docet a claudo, occludo, excludo; *a* quatió*que*
Percutio, excutio; *a* lavo, proluo, diluo, *nata*.

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel of the Present Tense into *I*, but not the Preterperfect Tense.

Hæc si componas, ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango,
Et capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo, pango,
Vocalem primam præsentis in i *sibi mutant*,
Præteriti nunquam: ceu, frango, refringo refregi;
A capio, incipio incepi: *sed pauca notentur*,
Namque suum simplex perago *sequitur*, satagó*que*;
Atque ab ago, dego *dat* degi, cogo coegi;
A rego, *sic* pergo perrexi: *vult quoque* surgo
Surrexi; *mediâ præsentis syllabâ ademptâ*.
Composita a pango *retinent* a *quatuor ista*;
Depango, oppango, circumpango, *atque* repango.
Nil variat facio, *nisi præposito præeunte:*
Id docet olfacio, *cum* calfacio, infició*que*,
A lego *nata*, re, per, præ, sub, trans, ad, *præeunte*,
Præsentis servant vocalem: in i *cætera mutant*;
De quibus hæc, intelligo, diligo, negligo, *tantùm*
Præteritum lexi *faciunt*; *reliqua omnia* legi.

III. Of

III. Of the Supines of ſimple Verbs.

Nunc ex præterito diſcas formare ſupinum
Bi *ſibi* tum *ſumit: ſic namque* bibi bibitum *fit.*
Ci *fit* ctum; *ut* vici victum *teſtatur, et* ici
Dans ictum, feci factum, jeci *quoque* jactum.
Di *fit* ſum: *ut* vidi viſum: *quædam geminant* ſ;
Ut pandi paſſum, ſedi ſeſſum, *adde* ſcidi *quod*
Dat ſciſſum, *atque* fidi fiſſum, fodi *quoque* foſſum.
Hic etiam advertas quòd ſyllaba prima ſupinis,
Quam vult præteritum geminari, non geminatur:
Idque totondi *dans* tonſum *docet, atque* cecīdi
Quod cæſum, *et* cecĭdi *quod dat* caſum, *atque* tetendi
Quod tenſum *et* tentum tutudi tunſum, *atque* dedi *quod*
Jure datum *poſcit,* morſum *vult atque* momordi.
Gi *fit* ctum: *ut,* legi lectum, pegi pepigique.
Dat pactum, fregi fractum, tetigi *quoque* tactum,
Egi actum, pupugi punctum; fugi fugitum *dat.*
Li *fit* ſum: *ut,* ſalli *ſtans pro ſale condio* ſalſum:
Dat pepuli pulſum, ceculi culſum, *atque* fefelli
Falſum; *dat* velli vulſum: tuli *habet quoque* latum.
Mi, ni, pi, qui, tum *formant, velut hic manifeſtum:*
Emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini *a* cano cantum;
A capio cepi captum. cœpi *quoque* cœptum,
A rumpo rupi ruptum; liqui *quoque* lictum.
Ri *fit* ſum: *ut,* verri verſum; peperi *excipe* partum
Si *fit* ſum: viſi viſum; *tamen* ſſ *geminato*
Miſi *formabit* miſſum; fulſi *excipe* fultum,
Hauſi hauſtum, ſarſi ſartum, farſi *quoque* fartum
Uſſi uſtum, geſſi geſtum; torſi, *duo* tortum
Et torſum, indulſi indultum, indulſumque *requirit.*
Pſi *fit* ptum: *ut,* ſcripſi ſcriptum; ſculpſi *quoque* ſculptum.
Ti *fit* tum: *a* ſto *namque* ſteti, *a* ſiſtóque ſtiti *dant.*
Ambo ritè ſtatum: verti *tamen excipe* verſum.
Vi *fit* tum: *ut,* flavi flatum; pavi *excipe* paſtum:
Dat lavi lotum, *interdum* lautum *atque* lavatum,
Potavi potum, *interdum facit et* potatum;
Sed favi fautum, cavi cautum: *A* fero ſevi
Formes ritè ſatum, livi linique litum *dant,*

Solvi *a* solvo solutum, volvi *a* volvo volutum ;
Vult singultivi singultum, veneo venis
Venivi venum, sepelivi *ritè* sepultum.
Quod dat ui *dat* itum : *ut* domui domitum : *excipe quodvis*
Verbum in uo, *quia semper* ui *formabit in* utum ;
Exui *ut* exutum : *a* ruo *deme* rui ruitum *dans*,
Vult secui sectum, necui nectum, fricuí*que*.
Frictum, miscui *item* mistum, *et* amicui *dat* amictum ;
Torrui *habet* tostum, docui doctum, tenuí*que*
Tentum, consului consultum, alui altum alitúm*que* ;
Sic salui saltum, colui occului *quoque* cultum ;
Pinsui *habet* pistum, rapui raptum, seruí*que*
A sero *vult* sertum ; *sic* texui *habet quoque* textum :
Hæc sed ui *mutant in* sum ; *nam* censeo censum,
Celui *habet* celsum, meto messui *habet quoque* messum ;
Nexui *item* nexum, *sic* pexui *habet quoque* pexum,
Xi *fit* ctum : *ut*, vinxi vinctum : *quinque abjiciunt* n ;
Ut, finxi fictum, minxi mictum, *adjice* pinxi
Dans pictum, strinxi strictum, rinxi *quoque* rictum.
Xum, flexi, plexi, fixi *dant* ; *et* fluo fluxum.

IV. Of the Supines of compound Verbs.

Compositum ut simplex formatur quodque supinum,
Quamvis non eadem stet syllaba semper utrique.
Composita a tunsum, *demptâ* n, tusum : *a* ruitum *fit*,
I *mediâ demptâ*, rutum ; *et a* saltum *quoque* sultum,
A sero, *quando* satum *format, composita* situm *dant*,
Hæc captum, factum, jactum, raptum, a *per* e *mutant* ;
Et cantum, partum, sparsum, carptum, *quoque* fartum.
Verbum edo *compositum non* estum, *sed facit* esum,
Unum duntaxat comedo *formabit utrumque*
A nosco *tantum duo* cognitum *et* agnitum *habentur*,
Cætera dant notum : *nullo est jam* noscitum *in usu*.

V. Of the Preterperfect Tense of Verbs in *OR*.

Verba in or, *admittunt ex posteriore supino*
Præteritum, verso u *per* us, *et* sum *consociato*
Vel sui : *ut a* lectu, lectus sum *vel* fui. *At horum*

Nunc est deponens, nunc est commune notandum.
Nam labor lapsus; patior *dat* passus, *et ejus*
Nata; *ut*, compatior compassus, perpetiór*que*
Formans perpessus; fateor *dat* fassus, *et indè*
Nata; *ut*, confiteor confessus, diffiteór*que*,
Formans diffessus, gradior *dat* gressus, *et inde*
Nata; *ut*, digredior digressus: *junge* fatiscor
Fessus sum, mensus sum metior, utor *et* usus.
Pro texo orditus, *pro incept*, *dat* ordior orsus,
Nitor nisus *vel* nixus sum, ulciscor *et* ultus;
Irascor *simul* iratus, reor *atque* ratus sum
Obliviscor *vult* oblitus sum, fruor *optat*
Fructus *vel* fruitus: misereri *junge* misertus.
Vult tuor *et* tueor *non* tutus, *sed* tuitus sum;
A loquor *adde* locutus, *et a* sequor *adde* secutus.
Experior *facit* expertus; *formare* paciscor
Gaudet pactus sum, nanciscor nactus, apiscor
Quod vetus est verbum aptus sum; *unde* adipiscor adeptus.
Junge queror questus, proficiscor *junge* profectus,
Expergiscor sum experrectus; *et hæc quoque* comminiscor commentus, nascor natus, morior*que*
Mortuus, *atque* orior *quod præteritum facit* ortus.

VI. Of Verbs which make the Preterperfect Tense, both in the active and passive Voice.

Præteritum activæ et passivæ vocis habent hæc:
Cœno cœnavi *et* cœnatus sum *tibi format*,
Juro juravi *et* juratus, potó*que* potavi
Et potus, titubo titubavi *vel* titubatus.
Prandeo prandi *et* pransus sum, placeo placui *dat*
Et placitus, suesco suevi *vult atque* suetus.
Nubo nupsi nuptá*que* sum, mereor meritus sum
Vel merui; *adde* libet libuit libitum, *et* licet *adde*,
Quod licuit licitum, tædet *quod* tæduit *et dat*
Pertæsum; *adde* pudet *faciens* puduit pudítum*que*,
Atque piget, *tibi quod format* piguit pigitúm*que*.

VII. Of the Preterperfect Tenfe of Verbs Neuter paffive.

Neutro-paffivum fic præteritum tibi format,
Gaudeo gavifus fum, fido fifus, *et* audeo
Aufus fum, fio factus, foleo folitus fum.

Verbs which want the Preterperfect Tenfe.

Præteritum fugiunt, vergo, ambigo, glifgo, fatifco,
Polleo, nideo: *ad hæc, inceptiva: ut,* puerafco:
Et paffiva, quibus caruêre activa fupinis;
Ut, metuor timeor: *meditativa omnia, præter*
Parturio, efurio, *quæ præteritum duo fervant.*

Verbs which feldom admit a Supine.

Hæc rarò aut nunquam retinebunt verba fupinum:
Lambo, mico micui, rudo, fcabo, parco peperci,
Difpefco, pofco, difco, compefco, quinifco,
Dego, ango, fugo, lingo, ningo, fatagóque,
Pfallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ftrideo, ftrido,
Flaveo, liveo, avet paveo, conniveo, fervet:
A nuo *compofitum; ut,* renuo: *a* cado; *ut,* accido, *præter*
Occido *quod facit* occafum, recidóque recafum:
Refpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calveo,
Et fterto, timeo: *fic* luceo, *et* arceo, *cujus*
Compofita ercitum *habent*: *fic a* gruo; *ut,* ingruo, *nata;*
Et quæcunque in ui *formantur neutra fecundæ;*
Excipias oleo, dole, placeo, taceóque,
Pareo; *item* careo, noceo, jaceo lateóque,
Et valeo, caleo; *gaudent hæc namque fupino.*

PROSODIA.

PROSODIA eſt pars Grammaticæ, quæ quantitatem ſyllabarum docet.

Dividitur Proſodia in tres partes, *Tonum*, *Spiritum*, et *Tempus*.

Hoc loco viſum eſt nobis de *Tempore* tantùm tractare.

TEMPUS eſt ſyllabæ proferendæ menſura.

Tempus breve ſic notatur ˘; ut *Dŏmĭnŭs*. Longum autem ſic ¯; ut *cōntrā*.

Pes duarum ſyllabarum pluriúmve conſtitutio eſt ex certâ Temporum obſervatione.

Spondæus eſt diſſyllabus; ut *vīrtūs*.

Dactylus eſt triſyllabus; ut, *ſcrībĕrĕ*.

SCANSIO eſt legitima verſûs in ſingulos pedes commenſuratio.

Scanſioni accidunt figuræ *Synalœpha*, *Ecthlipſis*, *Synæreſis*, *Diæreſis*, et *Cæſura*.

I. *Synalœpha* eſt eliſio vocalis in fine dictionis ante alteram in initio ſequentis: ut,

Sēră nĭmĭs vīt' ēſt crāſtĭnă, vīv' hŏdĭe. Mart.

pro *vita*, *vive*.

At, *heu* et *ô* nunquam intercipiuntur.

II. *Ecthlipſis* eſt, quoties *m* cum ſuâ vocali perimitur, proximâ dictione a vocali exorsâ: ut,

Mōnſtr' hōrrĕnd' īnfōrm' īngēns, cŭi lūmen ădēmptum. Virg.

pro *monſtrum horrendum informe*.

III. *Synæreſis*

III. *Synæresis* est duarum syllabarum in unam contractio: ut,

Sĕu lēntō fŭĕrīnt ālvĕārĭă vīmĭnĕ tēxtă. Virg.

quasi scriptum esset *alvaria.*

IV. *Diæresis* est, ubi ex unâ syllabâ dissectâ fiunt duæ: ut,

Dēbŭĕrunt fūsōs ēvŏlŭīssĕ sŭōs. Ov. Ep.

evoluisse pro *evolvisse.*

V. *Cæsura* est, cùm post pedem absolutum syllaba brevis in fine dictionis extenditur: ut,

Pēctŏrĭbūs īnhĭāns spīrāntĭă cōnsŭlĭt ēxta. Virg.

DE GENERIBUS VERSUUM.

VERSUS heroïcus, qui *Hexameter* etiam dicitur, constat ex sex pedibus; quintus locus dactylum, sextus spondeum peculiariter sibi vindicat; reliqui hunc vel illum, prout volumus: ut,

Tītyrĕ tū pătŭlæ rĕcŭbāns sūb tēgmĭnĕ fāgi. Virg.

Reperitur aliquando spondæus etiam in quinto loco: ut,

Cāră Dĕūm sŏbŏlēs, māgnūm Jŏvĭs īncrēmēntum. Virg.

Ultima cujuscunque versûs syllaba habetur communis.

VERSUS elegiacus, qui et *Pentametri* nomen habet, e duplici constat penthemimeri: quarum prior duos pedes, dactylicos, spondiacos, vel alterutros comprehendit, cum syllabâ longâ; altera etiam duos pedes, sed omninò dactylicos, cum syllabâ item longâ: ut,

Rēs ēst sōllĭcĭti plēnă tĭmōrĭs ămōr. Ovid Epist.

PRI-

PRIMARUM SYLLABARUM QUANTITAS.

I. Vocalis ante duas consonantes, aut duplicem in eadem dictione, ubique positione longa est: ut, *vĕntus*, *ăxis*, *patrizo*, *cŭjus*.

II. Quod si consonans priorem dictionem claudat, sequente item a consonante inchoante, vocalis præcedens etiam positione longa erit: ut,

Mājŏr sŭm quăm cŭi pŏssit fŏrtūnă nŏcēre.

Syllabæ *jor*, *sum*, *quàm*, et *sit*, positione longæ sunt.

III. At si prior dictio in vocalem brevem exeat, sequente a duabus consonantibus incipiente, interdùm, sed rariùs, producitur: ut,

Occūltā spŏlĭa, ĕt plūrēs dē pācĕ trĭūmphos. Juv.

IV. Vocalis brevis ante mutam, sequente, liquidâ, communis redditur: ut, *pătris*, *volŭcris*. Longa verò non mutatur: ut, *arātrum*, *simulāchrum*.

VOCALIS ante alteram in eadem dictione ubique brevis est: ut, *Dĕus*, *mĕus*, *tŭus*, *pĭus*.

1. Excipias genitivos in *ius*, secundam pronominis formam habentes: ut, *unĭus illĭus*, &c. Ubi *i* communis reperitur, licèt in *alterius* semper sit brevis, in *alius* semper longa.

2. Excipiendi sunt etiam genitivi et dativi quintæ declinationis, ubi *e* inter geminum *i* longa fit; ut, *faciēi*: alioqui non; ut, *rĕi*, *spĕi*, *fidĕi*.

Fi etiam in *fio* longa est, nisi sequuntur *e* et *r* simul: ut, *fĭerem*, *fĭeri*.

Omnĭă jām fīūnt, fieri quæ pŏssĕ nĕgābam.

Dius

Dius primam syllabam habet longam, *Diana* communem.

Ohe interjectio, priorem syllabam communem habet.

Vocalis ante alteram in Græcis dictionibus subinde longa fit: ut, *Dicite Pīerides. Respice Lāerten.* Et in possessivis Græcis: ut, *Ænēia nutrix. Rhodopēius Orpheus.*

Omnis diphthongus apud Latinos longa est: ut, *āurum, nēuter, musāe:* nisi sequente vocali; ut, *prăeire, prăeustus, prăeamplus.*

DERIVATIVA eandem fere cum primitivis quantitatem fortiuntur: ut, *ămator, ămicus, ămabilis,* primâ brevi ab *ămo.*

Excipiuntur tamen pauca quæ a brevibus deducta primam syllabam producunt: ut,

cōmo, cōmis, a *cŏma,*
fōmes, fōmentum, a *fŏveo,*
hūmanus; ab *hŏmo,*
jūcundus, a *jŭvo,*
jūmentum, a *jŭvo,*
jūnior, a *jŭvenis,*
lāterna, a *lăteo*
lex lēgis, a *lĕgo,*
mōbilis, a *mŏveo,*
nōnus, a *nŏvem,*
rex rēgis, rēgina, a *rĕgo,*
sēdes, a *sĕdeo,*
tēgula, a *tĕgo,*
trāgula, a *trăho,*
vōmer, a *vŏmo,*
vox vōcis, a *vŏco.*

Et contra sunt, quæ a longis deducta primam corripiunt: ut,

ărena, ărista, ărundo, ab *āreo,*
ăruspex, ab *āra,*
dĭcax, a *dīco,*
dĭtio, a *dītis,*
dĭsertus, a *dīssero,*
dux dŭcis, a *dūco,*
fĭdes, a *fīo,*
frăgor, frăgilis, a *frango*

gĕnui, a *gīgno*,	*pŏsui*, a *pōno*,
lŭcerna, a *lūceo*,	*pŏtui*, a *pōssum*,
năto nătas, a *nātu*,	*sŏpor*, a *sōpio*.
nŏto nŏtas, a *nōtu*,	

Et alia nonnulla ex utroque genere, quæ relinquuntur studiosis inter legendum observanda.

COMPOSITA simplicium quantitatem sequuntur: ut, *a lĕgo legis*, *perlĕgo*; *lēgo legas*, *allēgo*; *a pŏtens*, *impŏtens*; *a sōlor*, *consōlor*.

Excipiuntur tamen hæc brevia a longis enata: *dejĕro*, *pejĕro*, a *jūro*; *innŭba*, *pronŭba*, a *nūbo*.

OMNE præteritum dissyllabum priorem habet longam: ut, *lēgi*, *ēmi*, *mōvi*.

1. Excipias tamen, *bĭbi*, *dĕdi*, *scĭdi*, *stĕti*, *stĭti*, *tŭli*, et *fĭdi* a *findo*.

2. Primam præteriti geminantia primam brevem habent: ut, *cĕcĭdi* a *cado*; *cĕcīdi* a *cædo*; *dĭdici*, *fĕfelli*, *mŏmordi*, *pŭpendi*, *pŭpugi*, *tĕtendi*, *tĕtigi*, *tŏtondi*, *tŭtudi*.

SUPINUM dissyllabum priorem habet longam: ut, *vīsum*, *lātum*, *lōtum*, *mōtum*.

Excipe *dătum*, *ĭtum*, *lĭtum*, *quĭtum*, *rătum*, *rŭtum*, *sătum*, *sĭtum*, *stătum*; et *cĭtum* a *cieo cies*; nam *cītum*, a *cio cis*, quartæ, priorem habet longam.

ULTIMARUM SYLLABARUM QUANTITAS.

I. *A* Finita producuntur: ut, *amā, contrā, ergā.*

1. Excipias *pută, ită, quiă, poſteă, ejă.* Item omnes caſus in *a*, cujuſcunque fuerint generis, numeri, aut declinationis: præter vocativos a Græcis in *as*; ut, *ô Æneā, ô Thomā:* et ablativum primæ declinationis, ut, *musā.*

2. Numeralia in *ginta* finalem habent communem, ſed frequentiùs longam: ut, *trigintā.*

II. In *b, d, t,* deſinentia brevia ſunt: ut, *ăb, ăd, capŭt.*

III. In *c* deſinentia producuntur: ut, *āc, sīc,* et *hīc,* adverbium.

Sed duo in *c* corripiuntur; *nĕc,* et *donĕc.*

Tria ſunt communia; *făc,* pronomen *hĭc,* et neutrum ejus *hŏc,* modò non ſit ablativi casûs.

IV. *E* finita brevia ſunt: ut, *marĕ, pænĕ, legĕ, ſcribĕ.*

1. Excipiendæ ſunt omnes voces quintæ inflexionis in *e*: ut, *fidē,* et *diē,* unà cum particulis inde enatis; ut, *hodiē, quotidiē, pridiē, poſtridiē*; item *quarē, quaderē, earē,* et ſi qua ſunt ſimilia.

2. Et ſecundæ item perſonæ ſingulares ſecundæ conjugationis: ut, *docē, movē.*

Produ-

Producuntur etiam monosyllaba in *e*; ut, *mē*, *tē*, *sē*: praeter *quĕ*, *nĕ*, *vĕ*, conjunctiones encliticas.

Quin et adverbia in *e*, ab adjectivis secundæ declinationis deducta, *e* longum habent: ut, *pulchrē*, *doctē*, *valdē* pro *validē*.

Quibus accedunt *fermē*, *ferē*: *benĕ* tamen et *malĕ* corripiuntur omninò.

Postremò, quæ à Græcis per *η* scribuntur, naturâ producuntur, cujuscunque fuerint casûs, generis, aut numeri; ut, *Lethē*, *Anchisē*, *cetē*, *Tempē*.

V. *I* finita longa sunt: ut, *dominī*, *magistrī*, *amarī*.

Præter *mihĭ*, *tibĭ*, *sibĭ*, *ubĭ*, *ibĭ*, quæ sunt communia.

Nisĭ verò, et *quasĭ* corripiuntur.

Cujus etiam sortis sunt dativi et vocativi Græcorum, quorum genitivus singularis in *ος* breve exit: ut, dativ. *Minoidĭ*, *Palladĭ*, *Phyllidĭ*; Vocat. *Alexĭ*, *Amaryllĭ*, *Daphnĭ*.

VI. *L* finita corripiuntur: ut, *animăl*, *Annibăl*, *mĕl*, *pugĭl*, *consŭl*.

Praeter *nil* contractum a nihil; *sāl*, et *sōl*.

Et Hebræa quædam in *el*: ut, *Michaēl*, *Gabriēl*, *Raphaēl*, *Daniēl*.

VII. *N* finita producuntur: ut, *Pæān*, *Hymēn*, *quīn*, *Xenophōn*, *nōn*, *dæmōn*.

Excipe, *forsăn*, *forsităn*, *ăn*, *tamĕn*, *attamĕn*, *veruntamĕn*, et *in*.

Accedunt his et voces illæ, quæ apocopen patiuntur; ut, *men'? vidin'? audin?* etiam *exĭn*, *subĭn*, *dein*, *proĭn*.

In *an* quoque a nominativis in *a*: ut, nominativo *Iphigenia*, *Ægina*; accuf. *Iphigeniăn*, *Æginăn*. Nam in *an* a nominativis in *as* producuntur: ut, nom. *Æneas*, *Marsyas*; accuf. *Æneān*, *Marsyān*.

Nomina item in *en*, quorum genitivus *ĭnis* correptum habet: ut, *carmĕn*, *crimĕn*, *pectĕn*, *tibicĕn*, *ĭnis*.

Quædam etiam in *in* per *i*; ut, *Alexĭn*: et in *yn* per *y*; ut, *Itў̆n*.

Græca etiam in *on* per *o* parvum, cujufcunque fuerint casûs: ut, Nom. *Iliŏn*, *Peliŏn*; accuf. *Caucasŏn*, *Pylŏn*.

VIII. O finita communia funt: ut, *dicō*, *virgō*, *porrō*; Sic *docendō*, *legendō*, et alia gerundia in *do*.

Sed obliqui cafus in *o* femper producuntur: ut, dat. *dominō*, *servō*; ablat. *templō*, *damnō*.

Et adverbia ab adjectivis derivata: *tantō*, *quantō*, *liquidō*, *falsō*, *primō*, *manifestō*, &c. præter *sedulō*, *mutuō*, *crebrō*, quæ funt communia.

Cæterùm *modŏ* et *quomodŏ* femper corripiuntur.

Citŏ quoque, ut et *ambŏ*, *duŏ*, *egŏ*, atque *homŏ*, vix leguntur producta.

Monofyllaba tamen in *o* producuntur: ut, *dō*, *stō*.

Item

Item Græca per ω, cujuſmodi fuerint casûs: ut, Nom. *Sapphō, Didō*; gen. *Androgeō, Apollō*; accuſ. *Athō, Apollō*: ſic et *ergō* pro *causâ*.

IX. *R* finita corripiuntur: ut, *Cæsăr, pĕr, vĭr, uxŏr, turtŭr.*

Cor ſemel apud *Ovidium* productum legitur: ut,

Molle meum levibus cōr eſt violabile telis. Ep. xv.

Producuntur etiam *fār, Lār, Nār, vēr, fūr, cūr: pār,* quoque cum compoſitis: ut, *compār, impār, diſpār.*

Græca etiam in *er*, quæ illis in ηρ deſinunt: ut, *aēr, cratēr, charactēr, æthēr, ſotēr*: præter *patĕr* et *matĕr*, quæ apud Latinos ultimam brevem habent.

X. *S* finita pares cum numero vocalium habent terminationes: nempe, *as, es, is, os, us.*

I. *AS* finita producuntur: ut, *amās, musās, majeſtās, bonitās.*

Praeter Graeca, quorum genitivus ſingularis in *dos* exit: ut, *Arcăs, Pallăs*; genitivo *Arcados, Pallados.*

Et praeter accuſativos plurales nominum creſcentium: ut, *heros, heroos*; *Phyllis, Phyllidos*; accuſ. plur. *heroăs, Phyllidăs.*

II. *Es* finita longa ſunt: ut, *Anchisēs, ſedēs, docēs, patrēs.*

1. Excipiuntur nomina in *es* tertiæ inflexionis, quæ penultimam genitivi creſcentis corripiunt; ut, *milĕs,*

milĕs, *segĕs*, *divĕs*. Sed *ariēs*, *abiēs*, *pariēs*, *Cerēs*; et *pēs* unà cum compositis; ut, *bipēs*, *tripēs*; item *præpēs* a *præpeto*, longa sunt.

2. *Es* quoque a *sum*, unà cum compositis, corripitur: ut, *potĕs*, *adĕs*, *prodĕs*, *obĕs*: quibus *penĕs* adjungi potest.

3. Item neutra, et nominativi plurales Græcorum: ut, *hippomanĕs*, *cacoēthĕs*, *Cyclopĕs*, *Naiadĕs*.

III. *Is* finita brevia sunt: ut, *Parĭs*, *panĭs*, *tristĭs*, *hilarĭs*.

1. Excipe obliquos casus plurales in *is*, qui producuntur: ut, *musīs*, *mensīs* a *mensa*; *dominīs*, *templīs*: et *quis* pro *quibus*.

2. Item producentia penultimam genitivi crescentis; ut, *Samnis*, *Salamīs*; genitivo *Samnītis*, *Salaminis*.

3. Adde huc quæ in *is* contracta ex *eis* desinunt, sive Græca, sive Latina, cujuscunque fuerint numeri aut casûs: ut, *Simoīs*, *Pyroīs*, *partīs*, *omnīs*, e *Simoeis*, *Pyroeis*, *parteis*, *omneis*.

4. Et monosyllaba item omnia; ut, *vīs*, *līs*; præter *ĭs* et *quĭs* nominativos, et *bīs* apud Ovidium.

5. Istis accedunt secundæ personæ singulares verborum in *is*, quorum secundæ personæ plurales desinunt in *ītis*, penultimâ productâ; unà cum futuris optativi in *ris*: ut, *audīs*, *velīs*, *dederīs*: plural. *audītis*, *velītis*, *dederītis*.

IV. *Os* finita producuntur: ut, *honōs*, *nepōs*, *dominōs*, *servōs*.

Præter

Præter *compŏs*, *impŏs*, et *ŏs* *oſſis*.

Et Græca per *o* parvum: ut, *Delŏs*, *chaŏs*, *Palladŏs*, *Phyllidŏs*.

V. *Us* finita corripiuntur; ut, *famŭlŭs*, *regiŭs*, *tempŭs*, *amamŭs*.

Excipiuntur producentia penultimam genitivi creſcentis: ut, *salūs*, *tellūs*; genitivo *salūtis*, *tellūris*.

Longæ ſunt etiam omnes voces quartæ inflexionis in *us*, præter nominativum et vocativum ſingulares: ut, gen. ſing. *manūs*, nom. accuſ. voc. plur. *manūs*.

His accedunt etiam monoſyllaba: ut, *crūs*, *thūs*, *mūs*, *sūs*.

Et Græca item per ες diphthongum, cujuſcunque fuerint casûs: ut, nom. *Panthūs*, *Melampūs*; gen. *Sapphūs*, *Cliūs*.

Atque piis cunctis venerandum nomen Iesūs.

VI. Poſtremò *u* finita producuntur omnia: ut, *manū*, *genū*, *amatū*, *diū*.

The

The EXAMPLES to the RULES of SYNTAX construed, and the Force of each RULE explained.

" *PRÆCEPTOR* the Master *legit* reads, *verò* but *vos* ye *negligitis* regard not. (*Legit* is the Indic. Mood, present Tense, 3d Person Sing. agreeing with its Nom. Case *Præceptor*; and *negligitis* is the 2d Person Plur. agreeing with *vos*.")

" *Ego* I *et* and *tu* thou *sumus* are *in tuto* in safety. (*Sumus* is the Plural Number, because there are two Nom. Cases, *Ego* and *tu*. *And* is the first Person, because *Ego* the first Person is more worthy than *tu*, the second.")

" *Didicisse* to have learned *ingenuas Artes* the liberal Arts *fideliter* thoroughly *emollit Mores* softens the Manners. (The sentence, *ingenuas didicisse fideliter Artes*, stands as the Nom. Case to the Verb *emollit*.")

" *Partim virorum* Part of the Men *ceciderunt* fell *in Bello* in War. (The Adverb *partim* with the Gen. Case *virorum* stands as the Nom. Case to the Verb *ceciderunt*.")

" *Mentiri* to lye (or lying) *non est meum* is not my Way. (The Infinitive Mood *mentiri* serves as Nom. Case to the Verb *est*.")

" *Pectus* her Breast *quoque* also *fiunt* becomes *Robora* Oak. (*Fiunt* coming between *pectus* of the Sing. and *Robora* of the Plur. agrees here with the latter.")

" *Pars* a Part *abiere* are gone. (*Pars* is a Noun of Multitude of the Sing. and has the Verb *abiere* in the Plural Number.")

" *Gaudes*

" *Gaudeo* I am glad *te rediisse* that thou art returned *incolumem* safe. (*Te* is the Acc. Case (instead of the Nom.) and *rediisse* is the Infin. Mood (instead of the Indic.) the Conjunction *quod* that, being left out. If *quod* were expressed, it would be *Gaudeo quod tu Rediisti incolumis*.")

The SECOND CONCORD.

" *Amicus certus* A sure Friend *cernitur* is tried *in re incertâ* in a doubtful Matter. (*Certus* is the Nom. Case Sing. Number and Masc. Gender, because *Amicus* is so; and *incertâ* is the Abl. Sing. and Fem. Gender agreeing with *re*.")

" *Rex* The King *et* and *Regina* the Queen *beati* (are) blessed. (*Beati* is an Adj. in the Plural Number, because two Substantives Sing. *Rex* and *Regina* go before it, and it is the Masc. Gender, because the Masc. *Rex* is, more worthy than the Fem. *Regina*.")

" *Audito* It being heard *Regem* that the King *profiscisci* was set out *Doroberniam* for Dover. (The sentence *Regem Doroberniam profiscisci*, stands as Subst. to *Audito*, which is in the Neut. Gender.")

The THIRD CONCORD.

" *Vir* The Man *sapit* is wise *qui* who *loquitur* speaks *pauca* few Things. (The Relative *qui* agrees with its Antecedent *Vir* in Gender, Number and Person; and is the Nom. Case to the Verb *loquitur*, because no Nom. Case between the Relative and the Verb.")

" *Veni*

" *Veni* I came *ad eam* to her *in Tempore* in Seaſon *quod* which *eſt* is *primum* the chief Thing *rerum omnium* of all Things. (The ſentence *In Tempore ad eam veni*, is the Antecedent to the Relative *quod*, which Relative in ſuch a Caſe is always in the Neuter Gender.")

' *Literæ* The Letters *quas* which *ego dedi* I gave. (The Relative *quas* is the Plural Number Feminine Gender and third Perſon, agreeing in theſe three reſpects with its Antecedent *Literæ*; and it is the Accuſative Caſe governed of the Verb Tranſitive *dedi*, becauſe the Nom. Caſe *ego* comes between it and the Verb.")

" *Dea* The Goddeſs *Cujus numen* whoſe Deity *adoro* I adore. (The Relative *Cujus* agrees with its Antecedent *Dea* in Gender, Number and Perſon, but it is the Gen. Caſe as if it were the latter of two Subſtantives, and *numen* the former.")

" *Globus* The Globe *qui* or *quæ* which *dicitur* is called *Terra* the Earth. (The Relative in this Example may be *qui* or *quæ*; if *qui* it agrees with *Globus*, if *quæ* with *Terra* in Gender, Number and Perſon.")

" *Vidiſti* Thou haſt ſeen *noſtros flentis Ocellos* the Eyes of me weeping. (*Mei* the Gen. Caſe of *ego* is underſtood in the Poſſeſſive *noſtros*, and occaſions the Particle *flentis* to be put in the Gen. Caſe to agree with it.)

The

The Construction of NOUNS.

" *Opes* Riches *irritamenta malorum* the Incentives of Evil, *effodiuntur* are dug out of the Earth. (*Irritamenta* belonging to *opes* is set in the same Case, which is called *Apposition*.")

" *Amor* The Love *nummi* of Money *crescit* increases. (*Nummi* is the Gen. Case latter of two Substantives, and *Amor* is the former, because *nummi* is a Thing of different Signification, and has in English the Sign *of* before it.")

" *Paululum pecuniæ* A little Money. (*Paululum* is an Adjective put alone in the Neuter Gender, and governs the Gen. Case *pecuniæ* after it, as if it were a Substantive.")

" *Puer* A Boy *ingenui vultus* of an ingenuous Countenance. (*Vultus* is the Gen. Case signifying the Praise of the Boy.) *Vir* A Man *nullâ fide* of no Integrity. (*Fide* is the Abl. Case signifying the Dispraise of the Man.")

" *Opus est mihi* I have need *tuô Judiciô* of thy Judgment. (*Judiciô* is the Abl. Case governed of *opus*.) *Usus est filio* My Son has need *viginti minis* of twenty Pounds. (*Minis* is the Abl. Case governed of *usus*.")

" *Ubi* When *veneris* you come *ad Dianæ* to Diana's Temple. (*Dianæ* is the Gen. Case set alone by the figure *Ellipsis*, the Acc. Case *Templum* governed of the Prep. *ad* being understood.")

The

The Conſtruction of ADJECTIVES, with a Genitive Caſe.

" *Cupidus Auri* Covetous of Gold. *Peritus Belli* Skill'd in War. *Timidus Deorum* Fearing the Gods. (*Auri* is the Gen. Caſe governed of *Cupidus*; *Belli* of *Peritus*, and *Deorum* of *Timidus*.")

" *Tempus* Time *edax* the Conſumer *rerum* of Things. (*Rerum* is the Gen. Caſe governed of *edax*.")

" *Quiſquis* Whoſoever *Deorum* of the Gods. *Tu* O thou, *maxime* the greateſt *Principum* of Princes. (*Deorum* is the Gen. Caſe after *Quiſquis*, denoting *Part* of a greater Number: and *Principum* after *maxime* an Adj. of the Superlative Degree.")

" *Cujus eſt fundus?* Whoſe Farm is it? *Vicini* a Neighbour's. (*Cujus*, which aſks the Queſtion, is the Gen. Caſe of *quis*, and *Vicini*, the Word which anſwers it, is put in the ſame Caſe, becauſe the Word *fundus* is underſtood before *Vicini*.")

" *Cuja Sententia* Whoſe Saying *eſt* is it? *Ciceronis* Cicero's. (*Cuja*, the Word aſking the Queſtion, is an Adj. and muſt agree with *Sententia*, but the Anſwer is in the Gen. Caſe, the Word *Sententia* being underſtood.")

" *Quanti* For how much *emiſti* haſt thou bought *Librum* the Book? *Parvo* For a little. (The Word *Quanti* which here aſks the Queſtion, is an Exception to the Rule concerning the Noun of Price which is put in the Abl. Caſe, the Anſwer *Parvo* following that Rule.")

" *Cujus eſt Domus?* Whoſe Houſe is that? *Non veſtra* not yours *ſed noſtra* but ours. (*Cujus* which aſks the Queſtion is the Gen. Caſe, but as the Anſwer is made by the Pronouns Poſſeſſive they agree with *Domus* underſtood.")

ADJECTIVES with a Dative Case.

" *Labor* labour *est* is *utilis* serviceable *corpori* to the body; (*corpori* is the Dat. Case governed of *Utilis*, which betokens *profit*.")

" *Similes es* thou art like *domini* thy master. (*Domini* is the Gen. Case governed of similis.")

" *Utilis* useful *ad eam rem* for that thing. *Natus* born *ad gloriam* for glory. (*Rem* is Acc. Case with *ad* after *utilis*; and *gloriam* the same after *natus*.")

" *Lucus iners* a thick grove *penetrabilis* penetrable *nulli astro* by no star. (*Astro* is the Dat. Case governed of *penetrabilis*, being an Adjective of a Passive signif. in *bilis*.) *Dilecta* beloved *sorori* by thy sister. (*Sorori* is the Dat. Case governed of *Dilecta*, a part. pass.) *Memorande* to be remembered *mihi* by me. (*Mihi* is the Dat. governed of *Memorande*, a part. of the fut. in *dus*.")

Mors Death *est* is *communis* common *omnibus* to all. (*Omnibus* is the Dat. Case governed of *communis*.)

ADJECTIVES with an Accusative Case.

" *Turris* a tower *centum pedes alta* a hundred feet (*Pedes* is the Acc. Case signifying the Measure of Height after the Adj. *alta*.) *Fons* a Fountain *latus pedibus tribus* three Feet wide. (*Pedibus* is the Abl. signifying the Measure of the Breadth after the Adj. *latus*.) *Area* a Floor *lata* broad *Pedum denum* ten Feet. (*Pedum* is the Gen. being the Measure of Breadth after the Adj. *lata*.)

Similis like *Deo* God *os* as to his Countenance *Humerosq*; and his Shoulders: (*os* and *Humeros* are in the Acc. Case, the Prep. *secundum* being understood.) *Demissus* cast down *vultum* as to his Countenance.

ADJECTIVES with an Ablative Case.

Crura Thighs *plena* loaded *Thymo* with Thyme. (*Thymo* is the Abl. Case governed of *plena*, an Adj. signifying *fulness*.) *Expers omnium* Wanting all Things. (*Omnium* is the Gen. Case governed of *expers*, an Adj. signifying *want*.)

Dignus Worthy *honore* of Honour. (*Honore* is the Abl. governed of *Dignus*.) *Indignus* Unworthy *magnorum avorum* of his great Anceſtors. (*Avorum* is the Gen. governed of *Indignus*.)

Pallidus Pale *irâ* with Anger. (*Irâ* is the Abl. Caſe, ſignifying the Cauſe of Paleneſs.)

Frigidior Colder *glacie* than Ice. (*Glacie* is the Abl. Caſe governed of the comparative Degree *frigidior*, *than* being left out in Latin.)

Chriſtus Chriſt *natus eſt* was born, *Imperante Auguſto* Auguſtus being Emperor. (*Auguſto* is the Abl. Caſe Abſolute.) *Te duce* You being our Leader.

Quanto doctior By how much the more learned, *tanto ſubmiſſior* by ſo much the more ſubmiſſive. (*Quanto* and *tanto* are the Abl. Caſes ſignifying the *meaſure of exceeding*.)

Superant capite They riſe higher by the Head. (*Capite* is the Abl. Caſe ſignifying the meaſure of exceeding.)

The Conſtruction of PRONOUNS.

Pars Part *tui* of thee. (*Tui* is the Gen. Caſe of the primitive *tu*, and ſtands as the latter of two Subſtantives, becauſe a Perſon is ſignified.) *Imago tua* Your Picture. (*Tua* is the Nom. Caſe Fem. of the Poſſeſſive *tuus*, being uſed becauſe Poſſeſſion is ſignified, i. e. the Picture which you poſſeſs.)

Ipſe

Ipse vidi I myself have seen. *Ipse vidisti* Thou thyself hast seen. *Ipse dixit* He himself has said. *Ego idem adsum* I the same Man am present. (*Ipse* and *idem* are thus of the same Person with the Verb.)

Meâ unius operâ By my single Service. (The Gen. Case *unius* is set after the Possessive *meâ*, and agrees with the Gen. Case of the Primitive *ego* understood.) *Meum solius peccatum* My Offence alone. (*Solius* is the Gen. Case put after the Possessive *meum*, and agrees with the Gen. Case of the Primitive understood.) *Præstantior* More excellent *in suâ cujusque laude* each in his own skill. *Nostrâ omnium memoriâ* In the Memory of us all. (*Cujusque* and *omnium* are Gen. Cases after Pronouns Possessive, and agree with the Gen. Case of Primitives understood.)

The Construction of VERBS with a Nominative Case.

Deus God *est* is *summum Bonum* the chief Good. (*Bonum* is the Nom. Case after the Verb *est*, being the same Case as *Deus* going before it.)

Natura Nature *dedit* hath granted *omnibus* to all *esse* to be *beatis* happy. (*Beatis* is the Dat. Case coming after the Verb *esse*, and agreeing with the dat. *omnibus* going before it. *Pii* Pious Men *orant* pray *taciti* silently. (*Taciti* is an Adj. coming after the Verb, and agrees with the Nom. Case to it.) *Oportet* It behoves *militem* a Soldier *excubare* to watch *stantem* standing. (*Stantem* is the Acc. Case agreeing with *militem*, the Acc. going before the Verb.)

VERBS with a Genitive Case.

Pecus The Cattle *est* is *Melibæi* Melibæus's. (*Melibæi* is the Gen. Case governed of *est*, signifying

property.) *Est* It is the Duty *adolescentis* of a young Man *revereri* to reverence *majores natu* his Elders. (*Adolescentis* is the Gen. Case after the Verb *est*, signifying Duty.) *Est* It is *humanum* an human Frailty *irasci* to be *angry*. (The Word *humanum* is an Exception to the foregoing Rule, being set alone in the Neuter Gender.)

Damnatus est He was convicted *furti* of Theft. *Absolutus* He was acquitted *Sceleris* of Guilt. (*Furti* and *Sceleris* are the Gen. Cases signifying the Crime, and governed, the 1st of *Damnatus est*, the 2d of *Absolutus*.)

Satagit He is busied *rerum suarum* in his own Affairs. (*Rerum* is the Gen. Case governed of *satagit*.)

Reminiscitur He remembers *datæ fidei* his plighted Faith or Promise. (*Fidei* is the Gen. Case governed of *reminiscitur*.)

Si If *recordor* I recollect *ritè* well *audita* the Things which I have heard. (*Audita* is the Acc. governed of recordor.)

Potiti sunt They gained *armorum* the Arms. *Troes* The Trojans *potiuntur* enjoy *arenâ* the Shore. (*Armorum* is the Gen. and *arenâ* the Abl. governed of the Verb.

VERBS with a Dative Case.

Aras Thou ploughest *tibi* for thyself, *metis* thou mowest *tibi* for thyself. (*Tibi* is the Dat. governed of *aras* and *metis*, being the Person for whom the Action is done.) *Quis casus* What Misfortune *ademit* has taken away *te* thee *mihi* from me? (*Mihi* is the Dat. governed of *ademit*, being the Person to whom the Action is done.)

Comparo I compare *Virgilium* Virgil *cum Homerô* with Homer. (*Homerô* is the Abl. with the Prep.

cum

cum after *comparo*, being a Variation from the Dat. as governed by the last Rule.)

Alius One *præstat* excels *alium* another *ingenio* in ability. (*Alium* is the Acc. after the Verb *præstat* instead of the Dat.) *Hæc vitia* These Weaknesses *insunt in amore* are in love. (*Amore* is the Abl. with the Prep. *in* after *insunt* instead of a Dat.)

Est mihi I have *argentum* Money. (*Mihi* is the Dat. Case after *est*, signifying the Person, and *argentum* the Nom. of the Thing.) *Mare* The Sea *est* is *exitio* the Destruction *avidis nautis* of greedy Sailors. (*Exitio* is the Dat. Case after *est*, signifying the Thing which the Sea is to the Dat. of the Persons *nautis*. *Jugulo* I stab *hunc* this Man *suo sibi gladio* with his own Sword. (*Sibi* is the Dat. Case here added for Elegance of Expression, but it is not absolutely necessary to the Sense.)

VERBS with an Accusative Case.

Fugito Avoid *percontatorem* an inquisitive Person, *nam* for *idem* the same *est* is *garrulus* a Blab. (*Percontatorem* is the Acc. Case of the Object to be avoided, answering to the Question *whom* or *what?* after the Verb active and transitive *fugito*.) *Rogo te* I ask of thee *pecuniam* Money. (*Te* is the Acc. of the Person, and *pecuniam* the Acc. of the Thing asked of the Person.) *Induit se calceos* He puts on his Shoes. (*Se* is the Acc. of the Person, and *calceos* the Acc. of the Thing put on the Person.) *Servit* He serves *duram servitutem* a hard Service. (*Servitutem* is the Acc. Case of the same Signification as the Verb *servit*.) *Nec* Nor *vox* does your Voice *sonat* sound *hominem* like a human Creature, *O Dea* O a Goddess *certè* certainly. (*Hominem* is the Acc. Case put figuratively.)

Rufillus Rufillus *olet* ſmells of *paſtillos* perfume balls; *Gorgonius* Gorgonius *hircum* of a Goat. (*Paſtillos* and *hircum* are in the Acc. Caſe after the Verb *olet* in a figurative Manner, ſignifying the Thing of which the Perſon ſmells.)

VERBS with an Ablative Caſe.

Ferit He ſtrikes *eum* him *gladio* with a Sword. (*Gladio* is Abl. Caſe of the Inſtrument, coming after the Verb *ferit.*) *Vendidit* He ſold it *auro* for Gold. (*Auro* is the Abl. Caſe of the Price.)

Eris You will be *tanti* of ſo much Value *aliis* to others *quanti* as *fueris* you are *tibi* to yourſelf. (*Tanti* and *quanti* are the Gen. Caſe, and Exceptions to the Noun of Price being put in the Abl.Caſe.)

Abundas Thou aboundeſt *amore* with what thou loveſt. (*Amore* is the Abl. Caſe governed of the Verb *Abundas.*)

Implentur They are filled *veteris Bacchi* with old Wine, *que* and *pinguis ferinæ* fat Veniſon. (*Bacchi* is the Gen. governed of *implentur*, being an Exception to the laſt Rule.)

Quaſi As if *tu indigeas* you needed *hujus patris* of this Father. (*Patris* is the Gen. governed of *Indigeas*, being an Exception to the Rule.)

Fungatur Let him diſcharge *officiis* the Duties *Juſtitiæ* of Juſtice. (*Officiis* is the Abl. governed of *fungatur.*)

Ægrotat He is ſick *animo* in Mind *magis* more *quam* than *corpore* in Body. (*Animo* and *corpore* are the Abl. of the Parts affected.)

Facis Thou doſt act *abſurdè* abſurdly *qui* who *angas* tormenteſt *te* thyſelf *animi* in Mind. (*Animi* is the Gen. of the Part affected.)

VERBS Passive.

Laudatur He is praised *ab his* by these. (*His* is the Abl. Case of the Agent after the Passive Verb *laudatur*, with the Prep. *ab*. (*Fama* Let Fame *petatur* be sought *tibi* by thee. (*Tibi* is the Dat. Case of the Agent instead of an Abl. with a Prep.)

Accusaris Thou art accused *a me* by me *furti* of Theft. (*Furti* not being the Agent, is the Gen. Case governed of the Verb Pass. *accusaris* being the same Case which that Verb governs in the active Voice; *me* is the Abl. Case of the Agent with the Prep. *a*.)

Vapulabis Thou shall be whipt *a præceptore* by the Master. (*Præceptore* is the Abl. Case of the Agent with the Prep. *a* after the Verb neuter-passive *vapulabis*, which has the same Construction as the passive Verb *laudatur* in the 1st rule.)

VERBS of the Infinitive Mood.

Amor Love *jussit* commanded me *scribere* to write. (*Scribere* is the Infinitive Mood after the Verb *jussit*, because there is no Nom. Case between them.)

Jussus Being ordered *confundere* to violate *fœdus* the Treaty. (*Confundere* is the Infin. Mood set after the Part. *jussus*.)

Erat He was *tum* then *dignus* worthy *amari* to be loved. (*Amari* is the Infin. Mood after the Adj. *dignus*.)

Tempus It is time *tibi* for thee *abire* to be gone. (*Abire* is the Infin. after the Sub. *Tempus*.)

Hinc Upon this *spargere* he began to throw out *voces* Insinuations. (*Spargere* is the Infin. set alone, the Verb *incipiebat* he began being understood.)

VERBS

VERBS Impersonal.

Juvat It is pleasant *ire* to go *sub umbras* under the Shade. (*Juvat* is a Verb Impersonal of the Indic. Mood present Tense, and has no Nom. Case before it.)

Interest It concerns *omnium* all Men *agere* to act *rectè* uprightly. (*Omnium* is the Gen. Case govened of the Verb Impersonal *interest*.)

Tuâ refert It concerns thee *nosse* to know *teipsum* thyself. (*Tuâ* is the fem. Abl. Case after *refert*, being an Exception to the last Rule.)

Tanti refert Of such Concern it is *agere* to do *honesta* honest Things. (*Tanti* is the Gen. governed of *refert*, and an Exception to the Rule.

Benefit nobis We enjoy Blessings *a Deo* from God. (*Nobis* is the Dat. Case, being the Noun by which something is acquired, governed of the Verb Impers. *benefit*.) *Juvat* It delights *me* me *ire per altum* to go by Sea. (*Me* is the Acc. Case governed of the transitive Impers. *Juvat*.)

Spectat ad omnes It concerns all Men *vivere* to live *bene* well. (*Spectat* is a Verb Impers. taking the Prep. *ad* with an Acc. Case after it.)

Pudet me I am ashamed *negligentiæ* of my Negligence. (*Me* is the Acc. of the Person, and *negligentiæ* the Gen. of the Thing governed of the Verb Impers. *pudet*.)

Gerunds, Supines and Participles.

Causa Occasion *videndi* to see *Romam* Rome. (*Romam* is the Acc. Case governed of the Ger. *videndi*, because *video*, the Verb of which it comes, is transitive, and governs an Acc. Case.)

Abeundum

Abeundum est mihi I must go hence. (*Abeundum* is the Ger. in *dum* with the Verb *est* set Imperf. signifying Necessity.)

Ad accusandos homines To accuse Men. (The Ger. *accusandum* is here turned into an Adj. *accusandos*, and agrees with *homines*.)

Eo I go *cubitum* to lie down. (*Cubitum* is the first Supine of the Verb *cumbo*, set after the Verb *eo*, betokening Motion to a Place.)

Facile factu Easy to be done. (*Factu* is the latter Supine of the Verb *facio*, set after the Adj. *facile*.) *Dictu turpe* Shameful to be spoken. (*Dictu* is the Lat. Sup. of the Verb *dico*, set after *turpe*.)

Formidatus Dreaded *Othoni* by Otho. (*Othoni* is the Dat. governed of the passive Part. *formidatus*.) *Exorandus est* He is to be prevailed upon *mihi* by me. (*Mihi* is the Dat. governed of the Part. Passive *exorandus*.)

Pertæsus Weary of *ignaviam suam* his own Sluggishness. (*Ignaviam* is the Acc. Case governed of *Pertæsus*.)

Exosus Hated *Deo* by God *et* and *sanctis* the Saints, (*Deo* is the Dat. Case governed of *exosus*, signifying passively.)

Bona A virtuous Lady, *prognata* born *bonis parentibus* of good Parents. (*Parentibus* is the Abl. governed of *prognata*.)

NOUNS of Time.

Nemo No one *mortalium* of mortal Men *sapit* is wise *omnibus horis* at all Times. (*Horis* is the Abl. Case signifying Part of Time, and answers the Question *When?*)

Hic Here *jam* from this Time *regnabitur* (see last Rule of Impersonals) Kings shall reign *tercentum*

totos

totos annos full three hundred Years. (*Annos* is the Acc. Caſe ſignifying Duration of Time, and anſwering the Queſtion *how long?*)

In paucis diebus In a few Days. *De die* by Day. *Commodo* I lend *in menſem* for a Month. *Studui* I ſtudied *per tres annos* for three Years.

NOUNS of Space.

Cum When *abeſſem* I was diſtant *iter* the Journey *unius diei* of one Day. (*Iter* is the Acc. Caſe, ſignifying the Space or Diſtance from a Place.)

Abeſt He is diſtant *quingentis millibus paſſuum* five hundred Miles *ab urbe* from the City. (*Millibus* is the Abl. Caſe of the Space or Diſtance.)

NOUNS of Place and Motion.

Quid faciam What ſhould I do *Romæ* at Rome? (*Romæ* is the Gen. Caſe, ſignifying at a Place.)

Fuit He was *Carthagine* at Carthage. *Vixit* He lived *Pariſiis* in Paris. (*Carthagine* and *Pariſiis* are Abl. Caſes, ſignifying in or at thoſe Places.)

Eo I go *Romam* to Rome. (*Romam* is the Acc. Caſe, ſignifying Motion to a Place.)

Diſceſſit Londino He departed from London. (*Londino* is the Abl. ſignifying Motion from a Place.)

ADVERBS.

En See *Priamus* Priam. (*Priamus* is the Nom. Caſe after the Adverb *en*, ſignifying ſhewing.)

En animum et mentem Obſerve his Mind and Diſpoſition. (*Animum* is the Acc. Caſe after *en*, ſignifying upbraiding.)

Ubi gentium? Where in the World? (*Gentium* is the Gen. Caſe governed of *ubi*, an Adv. of Place.)

Tunc

Tunc temporis At that Time. (*Temporis* is the Gen. governed of *tunc*, an Adv. of Time.)

Satis causæ Sufficient cause. (*Causæ* is the Gen. governed of *satis*, an Adv. of Quantity.)

Vivit He lives *inutiliter* unprofitably *sibi* to himself. (*Sibi* is the Dat. governed of the Adv. *inutiliter*, which is derived from *utilis*, an Adj. gov. a Dat.)

Instar montis As big as a Mountain. (*Montis* is the Gen. governed of *instar*. (*Donari* To be rewarded *virtutis ergò* for the Sake of Virtue. (*Virtutis* is the Gen. governed of *ergo*.)

Multo aliter Much otherwise. *Paulo secus* Little different. *Multo ante* Long before. *Venit* He came *longo post tempore* a long Time after. (*Multo*, *paulo*, and *tempore* are Abl. Cases joined to the Adv. mentioned in the Rule.)

CONJUNCTIONS.

Sumus We are *pulvis* Dust *et* and *umbra* Shade. (*Umbra* is a Subs. coupled by the Conj. *et* in the same Case with *pulvis*.)

Nunc Now *scio* I know *quid* what *amor* Love *sit* is. (*Sit* is the Subj. Mood coming after the indefinite *quid*.)

PREPOSITIONS.

Habeo I esteem *te* thee *locô* in the place *parentis* of a Parent. (*Locô* is the Abl. Case governed of the Prep. *in* understood.)

Detrudunt they thrust off *naves* the Ships *scopulo* from the Rock. (*Scopulo* is the Abl. Case governed of *de* in *detrudunt*.)

Absti-

Abſtinuerunt They abſtained *a vinô* from Wine. (The Verb compounded with the Prep. *a*, *ab*, or *abs*, repeats the ſame Prep. before the Subſ. *vino.*)

FINIS.